The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 122.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "CANARA," 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leaves Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	7
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	8
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppy	26	„ False Point	12
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
	March.		
„ Colombo	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,061 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Fao	10
„ Gwader	24	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	26	„ Baharein	13
„ Jask	27	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Linga March	2	„ Jask	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	6	„ Gwader	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	„ Kurrachee	26
		Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,061 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder, Mangrol and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited,) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 17th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Viziadroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell.	Malwan.
Borea or Jyghur.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	and
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim.)

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PR PONTIS. 2,08 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	[illegible]
Port Said	38	24	
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"IBERIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 16th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price, RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	F. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. D. Gaby, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	Rs. 500
1st „ Suez	„ 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
	Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 28th Feb. 1875.
Cargo	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger	Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875,
	Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger	Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger	Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	[illegible] 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Goods and Furniture, Tucker's 2-4 and 12 Lights Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 posts Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverware, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction (without reserve) the whole of his remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c., the same comprises, rich cut, and star cut glassware, wine leaf pattern decanters, jugs &c., several dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, spare table plates, pie dishes, &c. a set of plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea sets, tea urn, cruet, liquor and pickle frames, plated mounted handsome [illegible] jug, egg boiler, bread baskets pairs of plated double and single candlesticks and shades, fish knife and forks, butter pots, spoons and forks, pairs of silver kutch-worked muffineers, gold, and silver watches, curb chains, sets of ivory handled cutlery iron weights, spare Tucker's moons and bottoms and cotton wicks, circular, and camp tables, double, four, and 12 lights plated hanging Argand lamp with drops, drawing room sofas, chests of drawers, dressing glasses with Marble tops; pier tables, a mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, bronze kerosine hanging Argand lamps, fine wrought iron fire resisting safes, with Chubb's lock and keys, brass and iron painted bedsteads, rolls of English velvet pile, and Milton's carpets; velvet pile table covers, air beds with pillows, Railway wrappers, a large 24 air musical box with drums, bells, and gong, a set of new Spanish mahogany India rubber cushions by Thurston, writing and office tables, glass doors cupboards, clothes press, show cases, pictures in frames, flower vases, water-proof coats, pairs of new English marlingois, Salter's spring balances; sample pieces of carpet borders Tucker's chimnies, curry combs, pairs of English locks, shop tables, garden benches, &c , &c.

AT 3 P.M. ON THE 1ST DAY OF SALE.

An English built light Mail Phaeton by Thomson and Holland.

An English do. Miniature Brougham, with Circular Fronts.

A light Palkee-shaped Office Shigram, with Lamps.

An English built Buggy by [illegible] and Son, with Lamps.

An English built low Park Phaeton, by Kestert n.

A set of Plated Mounted Double Harness, a set of best Plated on German silver Carriage Harness.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c , &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8½, 9, 10 lbs.
2 Cases Turkey Red Cambric, 24 by 50.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first Purchaser, Morarjee Huridass.

87 Bales Gunny Bags.
Also on account of the concerned, at Carnac Bunder.
57 [illegible] Ballam Rice.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Towels and Napkins of different sorts and sizes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Articles :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth.
3 „ Grey Jacconets.
2 Cases White Jacconets.
1 Case White Quiltings.
2 Cases Grey Dhoties.
1 Case Milton Cloth.
100 Dozen Quarts Jeffrey's Pale Ale.
50 do. Pints ditto ditto
2 Cases Glassware, consisting Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Scent Bottles, Kerosine Lamps &c., &c.

On account and risk of the first Purchaser Jetha Dossa—

50 Reams Darling's Foolscap Paper.

SALE OF BENGAL GUNNY BAGS AND GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M., by order of Khaja Hurjeebhoy Jamall, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thucker Cutchra Dasee.

10 Bales each, 300 Bengal Gunny Bags, Jo din No. 4.

And by order of Lalljee Hurjee, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thucker Narronjee Wagjee.

25 Bales each 400 Bengal Fittia Gunnies.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODY STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and by and with the consent of the Mortgagor.

All that piece of Government ground together with the 5 storied dwelling house, standing thereon situate on the west side of Mody street in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 664, and assessed under No. 33, containing by admeasurement 103½ square yards or thereabouts; and bounded on the east by the said Mody street, on the west by the Sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of the late Pestonjee Manockjee, and on the south by the property of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY, the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse-power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had the Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination, and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, best Platedware, rich cut Glassware, Crockeryware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schoder, Valuable Library, &c., &c., at No. 195, DeLisle Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th day of Feb., instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 195, DeLisle Road, Byculla, just behind the New Elphinstone College, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., of M de Lima Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

150 superior teak square ex "Glasgow."

Also on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
16TH, 17TH, 20TH FEBRUARY.

ON EACH EVENING, A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY LOTTERY.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall, only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The S. S. GUY MANNERING, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 P.M.

Bombay, 15th February 1875.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. VESPASIAN, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection, and countersignature. Also to take immediate Delivery of their respective GOODS.

All claims arising from deficiency of or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Bombay will not be entertained.

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.—In consequence of the Mohurrum procession the KALBADEVIE CARS will NOT RUN beyond Money School between 2 and 6 P.M. TOMORROW; the Market line will run as usual.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows :—

6 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, fitted for ONE or a PAIR. Apply at 21, Marine Lines.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for March and April. Byculla or Mazagon preferred. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of *Gazette* Office.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NURSE who does not suffer at Sea, to accompany a LADY and GENTLEMAN with THREE CHILDREN Home in March from Bombay. She must not be under 30. Address A. B., Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with Testimonials and Certificates of competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an OVERSEER of WORKS, must be a good ACCOUNTANT and SURVEYOR, speak Hindustan, and have a practical knowledge of Building and Road-making. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Pony Allowance of Rs. 25. Applications, with Testimonials and Certificates of Competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT in aid of the above SCHOOLS will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, under the Patronage of H E the GOVERNOR, at which several distinguished AMATEURS will give their assistance.

CONCERT TO BEGIN AT 5-15 P.M.

Reserved Tickets	Rs. 4
Ditto ditto to admit 3	„ 10
Unreserved	„ 2

Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

THE SHARE LIST of the BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th of February. Shares Rs. 150 each. On application Rs. 10. On allotment Rs. 20. Apply for Prospectuses to the SECRETARY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the Building and Specifications of the repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 9th February 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.—The Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Bombay, receives APPLICATIONS for CHEQUE BOOKS of the CHEQUE BANK for immediate delivery on payment of the necessary amount.

By order,
S. J. NICOLLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st January 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,9,5,820.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. WM. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the ARTICLES enumerated below are at present in STOCK in the SOCIETY'S STORES, and can be had at very moderate rates : *i. e.*

Albums, Berlin Wools (assorted), Book Slides, Belts, Bon-Bons of every description, Baskets of various sorts, Bread Knives, Brushes for Plated ware and Furniture, China Flower Vases, Cart de Visite, Glass Paper weights, Crochet Cases, Card Cases, Chatelaines of various sorts, Cloak Straps, Cork crews Cutlery, Drugs, Dam lasks, Fans, Filters, (Tables of sorts) Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemen's of the very best description, Glove Stretchers, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, (chrystal), Hand Bags, Inkstands of Sorts, Indoor Games, Jewel Cases, Knitting needles, Ladies gauntlets, Lamps (Railway Reading), Lemon Squeezers, Measuring Tapes, Mirrors, Needles, Needle Cases, Novels, out door Games, Perfumery Rimmels and Atkinsons, Paper Knives, Patent Medicines, Reticules, Razors, Scissors of various sizes and qualities, Sleeve Links, Solitaires studs, Spring Measures, Trinket Boxes, (oxydized and chrystal), Towels, Toys, Travelling watch boxes, Thimbles, Umbrellas, and Walking sticks of the newest design, and writing cases in great variety.

APOLLO HOUSE—Apollo Street, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1	„ „ 3,000		6 „ „	75
7	„ „ 1,000		10 „ „	50
4	„ „ 500		11 „ „	40
4	„ „ 250		11 „ „	30
4	„ „ 200		14 „ „	20
4	„ „ 150		20 „ „	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES,

BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh	4 ounces and	8 tolas	Rs 8 8.
„	8 „	16 „	13. 4
„	16 „	32 „	20. 0
„	48 „	96 „	40. 0
„	80 „	160 „	52. 0

Mordan's Letter Weighers with Procelain Tablet, engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weigh 16 ounces and 32 tolas 25. 8

Greaves Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 2 ounces and 4 tolahs, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case 4. 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SUPERIOR GENLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

New Stock for the Cold Season.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co's Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super „	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super „	„	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	„	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	„	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn		17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes		17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns		18 8	21 8
Super Fine a Special Article		21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino very Soft and Elastic		24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool		21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks per pair		7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose per pair		11 8	13 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 8	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 8
Oxford Cloth	each	4 12	5 0
Wove Flannel	each	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER,

GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., In great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Stock of first class WEAPONS.

RIFLES.

	Rs.
Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13284, By Reilly	480
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. 13566	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14502	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13945	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15121	520
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17323	550
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements Complete	350
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	375
Breech-loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	100
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 1,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	45

GUNS.

	Rs.
Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	380
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in cases, each	200
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars. patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	240
Do. do. (I smooth and I Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	280
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

	Rs.
6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 20 patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	150
8 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's pateent, in case with 100 cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C F Self extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	6[illegible]
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	50
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

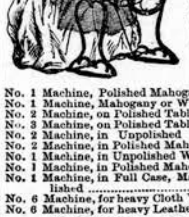
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen „ 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours „ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. 6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed : C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible Bands, and for Portraits	60 to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70 to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25 to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40 to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40 to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	150
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50 to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40 to	80

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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of, the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay—Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria—D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore—"Spectator" Office.
Bombay—Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta—Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora—Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee—"Sindian" Press.
London—G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras—Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" & "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran—Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund—"Observer" Office.
Poona—Treacher & Co. D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; single Copy, One Anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15th February 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, futures at New York ⅛ cent per lb lower; The American figures being as follows:—*

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts	15,000	16,000	17,000
„ Exports to U. K.	16,000	6,000	3,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,741,000	2,842,000	2,517,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,104,000	996,000	1,011,000

Consols still stand at 93, and French Rentes at 101½. Bar Silver has declined to 57.7/16d. per oz., tending to confirm the reports current of late that a considerable amount had been sent forward by the German Government for sale in the London Market, which in effect means so much more to be sent to the East, there being no other outlet for it of any importance.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 8,41,575
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 24,449
Deposits	Dec.	„ 5,17,776
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 84,141
Loans	Dec	„ 1,78,307
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 1,51,922
Cash with correspondents	Inc.	„ 1,49,059
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 10,20,240

The only alteration in this statement of any importance is the reduction in the Government Balance owing of course to payments against Council drafts by last mail, and even this does not affect the position of the Bank in reality, the requirements having been previously known and provided for. The decline in Deposits is unimportant and the fact of Loans and Bills Discounted being reduced shows how inactive the demand for accommodation really is.

Sterling Exchange has not altered to-day in any respect. As usual on mail day there has not been much doing, and there has been nothing to test the market, but to all appearance rates for next mail promise to open easy. Closing quotations are:—

		Per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d	„
Documents 3 do.	1s. 10 17/32d.	„

On Calcutta there is no change, and Government Paper is also quiet at previous prices.

In Shares the feeling continues very depressed and transactions are most limited. Quotations are unchanged except for Mofussil Co.'s shares which have fallen Rs. 20 owing to the report of a fire having taken place at their Julgaum press.

The Cotton market has been quiet but steady, a fair enquiry being manifested for leading descriptions at Saturday's prices. Oomrawuttee good fair has been bought at Rs. 186 and fully good fair at Rs. 192 full pressed, Ginned Broach is coming in very freely, and is offered at Rs. 224 ready, and Rs. 220 March delivery half pressed, without finding many buyers. For Mowa and Bhownugger an active demand prevails, and there being few sellers prices have been pushed up to a very high figure. March delivery being now at Rs. 193, and April delivery at Rs. 190 per candy. Dhorra cotton, of all kinds, Nuggur, Barsee and Khandeish, is being bought up almost as rapidly as it comes forward especially anything which will go about good fair which is the class mostly in demand. The *receipts* yesterday, were comparitively light 3,403 bales, and we must expect to see small supplies until after the Mohurrum. Reports are to hand of rain in the Dhollera districts but there is no reliable information as to the extent of damage to the crop, if any.

Freights by steamer have not changed, ready Cotton being still quoted at £2-3-9 to £2-5 and all March at £2-10. per ton. By sail rates continue steady for vessels now on the berth, but there is a strong indisposition to engage forward, the large number of vessels arriving inducing a general expectation of lower figures, especially as all the outside charters seem now pretty well filled.

Piece goods are quiet but steady with no special movement to notice.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th February, compared with the statement issued on 6th February:—

Liabilities.		6th Feb.	13th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,47,500		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,275		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th all of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,40,750		
Do. do paid to account of 5th Call of Rs 125 per share	„ 12 14,500		
		99,43,275	99,52,025
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		75,92,039	66,86,464
Do do. do. at Branches.		19,26,394	19,50,843
Other Deposits		1,49,72,461	1,44,54,385
Post Bills		17,471	52,988
Cash Credits, undrawn		5,06,509	6,65,235
		3,64,37,849	3,53,05,940
Assets.			
Government Securities		32,01,960	32,56,101
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		14,95,135	14,99,760
Loan on Security of do. do.		32,49,595	30,71,288
Current Accounts, overdrawn		25,612	6,473
Bills Discounted		1,30,49,396	1,28,97,384
Stamps		5,052	4,926
Dead stock	Rs. 5,06,944		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000		
		3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion		......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents		3,85,092	5,34,151
Cash and Currency Notes		1,46,54,153	1,36,13,913
		3,64,37,849	3,53,05,940

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February as compared with that for 2nd February:—

	2nd Feb. Rs.	A.	P.	8th Feb. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,187	7	9	16,06,187	7	0
Treasury Balance	2,91,31,066	14	10	3,10,14,476	1	8
Total Deposits	3,48,76,274	13	9	3,26,55,004	7	7
Bank Post-Bills, &c	4,79,546	5	2	4,15,840	11	10
Sundries	4,50,191	3	3	4,48,371	11	0
Rs.	8,85,44,366	12	9	8,81,99,880	7	10
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,82,14,476	12	10	1,83,93,882	1	10
Loans on Govt. Securities.	85,46,005	3	0	80,06,805	3	0
Credits on ditto	21,51,163	10	3	20,11,120	0	0
Bills discounted	1,98,85,584	9	0	1,94,94,882	9	10
Dead Stock	10,85,344	3	4	10,84,158	13	5
Stamps	13,728	10	9	13,325	3	3
Balances with other Banks	2,62,017	13	8	3,65,247	14	5
Sundries	2,98,914	5	10	2,51,463	15	0
Bullion	8,36,771	10	5	8,30,349	15	9
Cash at Head Office	1,45,33,422	4	9	1,31,37,554	15	5
Do. at Branches	2,27,14,287	8	11	2,50,02,389	2	11
Rs.	8,85,44,366	12	9	8,81,99,880	7	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Thursday Evening.

Business has been much interfered with this week by holidays, to-day and yesterday being quite close days on account of a Hindoo festival, and the Mohurrum having been in full operation since Monday. The Bank statement will not be made public until after the meeting of the Directors to-morrow morning, but there is every reason to anticipate that the Cash Balances continue strong, and money remains very easy in every quarter.

The Bank of England minimum remains at 3 per cent. notwithstanding late heavy withdrawals for the Continent, but in the open market there money is rather dearer.

Exchange.

Sterling has not maintained the slight additional strength it showed at close of last mail, and on Tuesday afternoon assumed a very flat appearance; most of the Bank paper for to-morrow's mail has, however, been negotiated at 1-10¼, but the quantity taken by the remitting houses has been small, in spite of which all the Banks have latterly refused to give that rate. Credits have mostly gone at 1-10 9/16 and Documents at 1-10-11/16, but on Tuesday afternoon business was done in both at a sixteenth less, and the supplies of both have been very limited. Closing quotations were—

Bank Bills on demand	1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 3/16
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10 4/18
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10½ to
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1-10⅝

Bombay Bills are difficult to get, and the price of demand is nominally 8 annas premium.

China Bills at 30 days' sight against Opium stand at 221 rupees per hundred dollars.

Stocks and Shares.

The tone of the market remains good, but there has been less business doing this week, especially in the bazar, on account of the holidays.

Government Paper is quiet, but steady, and quotations stand as under—

4 per cents	102¾
4½ per cents	103¾
5½ per cents	109¾

Bank Shares are steady, with business done in Bengals at 1,400 to 1,405, in Nationals at 116 and 117, and in Agras at 90.

Tea Shares are generally firm, and some descriptions have advanced; Burkolas to 108 Bengals to 100, Durrungs to 92, Luckimpores to 130, Monacherras to 95, Singelis to 138, Hoolungooriea to 90, Kunchunpores to 93, Punkabarees to 108, dealings having taken place in all of them at these respective rates. There has also been business in Lower Assams at 47 and 45, in East Indias at 85 and 86, in Gowhattys at 107, being about last week's prices and in Sooms at 95, which is a decline of 5 rupees.

Spinning Mill shares have scarcely varied, and the cash business in Barnagores has been all, or nearly all, done at 124, in Bowreahs at 114, and in Seebpores at 2 premium. Fort Glosters fell to 97, but have recovered to 100.

Coal Shares are a blank in the week's business, and *Miscellaneous Shares* are represented by Watson's Press at 127.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain B. Corney, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The ship Abunghee, 900 tons, Captain W. Williams, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 11,515½ Indian maunds salt.

The ship McEnery, 1,510 tons, Captain J. Kay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 30th), with 1,916 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and twelve second class, and two hundred and four deck passengers.

The Ship India, 1,185 tons, Captain H. Maden, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newcastle, (September 22nd). brought a cargo of 1387 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Barque Tranmere, 822 tons, Captain E. Ellis, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Singapore (December 29th), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and O'Kell.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed for Kharwar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D Sinclair, and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

The Ship Ellen Bates, 1,018 tons, Captain F. Watson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (October 10th), with a cargo of 1228 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

The Ship Schleswig Bride, 1,054 tons, Captain A. Grainger, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Liverpool (September 5th), brought a cargo of 1,388 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Burmah, 670 tons, Captain Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Smith, Mr. Assaumall, five troops and one woman of H. M's. 56th Regt. and thirty six deck passengers.

The s.s. Vespasian, 790 tons, Captain J. Alexander which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (January 7th), via the Suez canal brought a cargo of 158 packages cotton piece goods, 153 bales twist, 10 packages wine, 3,680 bars and 1,841 bundles iron, 5 cases thread, 7 180 bundles iron hoops, 25 cases brandy, 1,089 casks earthenware, 50 barrels alum, and 7109 ingots copper, 9,926 fire bricks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mcculloch Brown & Co.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Zambezi, 1,542 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London (January 13th) via the Canal brought Mr. Jourdon as a passenger and the following cargo: 1,190 packages cotton piece goods, 656 casks and fifty cases copper, 80 cases brass, 34 cases cochineal, 55 casks ale 100 casks stout, 49 packages papers, 13 packages glass 97 bales twist, 4 cases boots, 73 cases gin, 60 cases candles, 9 casks beer, 4 950 bars and 298 bundles iron, 200 kegs lead, 583 packages provisions, 268 bundles iron hoops, 25 cases cologne, and 4 521 merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for other ports.

The s.s. Colombo from Calcutta arrived in Madras roads on Thursday night with the following passengers:—For London.—Mr C Wilson, Capt and Miss Howay, Mr and Mrs Levene and child, Rev W Hughton, Mr and Mrs Dolman and two children, Mr Johnson, and Mr Calmer,

She left yesterday evening for London with the following passengers from Madras:—

Mrs Hay Anderson and three children, Rev and Mrs Clayton two children and ayah, Mrs Padfield, child and Ayah, Miss Alexander, Master Vickers, Mrs Robert- and child, Mr and Mrs Mills, Col and Mrs Hoseason, Miss Hoseason, Mr Peak, Mrs Harbour, Rev and Mrs Peterson, and four children, Mr and Mrs Mascarenhas and four children, and Mr Jones.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Ellen Bates	Watson	Liverpool, Oct 10.
15	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Jany 28.
	Melmeby	Kay	Liverpool, Sept 30.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, Feb 12.
	Richard Ryland	Melville	London.
	Prince Frederick	Cleague	Liverpool, Oct 16.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Pegasus	Owens	New York.
	Tanjore (s)	Baker	Southampton.
	India (s)	Henderson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Corney	Coast & Goa.

The Ship Alumgheer, Williams, to Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 14.

For Liverpool.

Steuart Hahneman, 100 bales cotton, D G H Sons & Co.

Clydesdale, 591 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.

Silve Donard, 196 cwts coir yarn, C Lilladhur.

Slive Donard, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Bianca, 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Doxford, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Guy Mannering s, 35 bales wool, Cursondass Cullianjee; 91 bales cotton, C Pranjeewandass; 100 bales cotton, C Cullianjee; 78 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 121 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 630 cwts hemp, Muthooradass Nuthoo; 437½ cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 30 bales cotton and 80 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 125 bales cotton, Morarjee Narondass; 70 bales cotton, Mowjee Permanund; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 53 bales cotton, G Thakersee; 16 bales cotton, Morarjee Narrondass.

Erl King s, 700 cwts myroballams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bale cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 96 bales cotton, C Love s; 1,030 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 366 bales cotton, N. Soonderjee; 29 bales wool, Alsen Riebe and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 cases cassia, 2 cases mace, 12 cases cutchoora, 6 cases dry ginger, and 5 cwts croton seed, J. Lutiff.

Pelayo s, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales wool, K. Luckmedass and Co.

Tiara s, 400 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 40 bales wool, N. Vithuld ss; 90 bales wool, S Veerjee; 30 bales wool, C. Govindjee; 150 bales cotton, A. Kdunkler and Co.

Amelia s, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Bengal s, 150 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

Egbert s, 1, 61½ cwts linse d, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For London.

Chillianwala, 964 cwts coir yarn, Talob Arbee; 80½ cwts niger seed Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Bernard s, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Sagamore, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Zealot s, 54 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 235 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 252 bales cotton, H M Husson.

Tealot s, 700 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Janet Court, 150 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

For Marseilles.

Tanjore s, 3 cases gum, P & O Co.

Dido s, 1,272½ cwts teel seed, and 394½ cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co; 1,450 lbs rosa oil, S H Bagdadee.

Asia s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 560 cwts hemp, S Tyebjee & Co; 660 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 175 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Zambesi s, 56 cwts pepper, A Kunkler & Co.

For Genoa.

Asia s, 12 tins caster oil, C Grondona; 200 bales cotton, Leone Jahier & Co.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s, 895 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 2 packages silk, P and O Co; 55 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

For Venice.

Zambesi s, 42 slabs tin, P and O Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

For Suez.

Zambisi s, 13 chests silk, 25 bags tamarind, and 20½ chests tea, P & O Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s, 294 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 65 bales twist and 7 cwts horns, C Ebram; 20 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 11 cases hingda, E Aliruza; 50 bales twist, H Jan M Abdool Khaluk.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	February—1875.						
	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·932	·949	·922	·897	·893	·882	·910
Temperature of the Air	72·8	73·0	71·9	73·6	75·1	75·8	76·1
Wet-bulb Thermometer	66·3	64·7	63·1	63·0	69·4	71·6	71·4
Dew Point	62·9	60·1	58·0	61·9	66·7	69·8	69·4
Relative Humidity of Air	·720	·650	·619	·677	·758	·820	·802
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·6	0·2	0·0	2·6	2·6	1·0	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	77·5	79·5	78·2	80·4	80·7	80·8	80·7
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	67·0	79·1	64·0	66·2	66·2	69·9	70·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	229	224	302	157	184	210	180
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00	0·06	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

(a) NNW, NE, E, NW, NNW.
(b) NNW, N, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
(c) N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(d) N, NE, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
(e) W, ESE. SSW, SW WSW, W, WNW, SE.
(f) SE, ESE, W, WSW, W, WNW.
(g) WNW, NE, E, ESE, SW, WSW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—February 13.

Winson, Major, Bengal 18th Infantry, on furlough, from Agra.
Wyatt, Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Phillips, Major, Madras 18th Hussars on leave, from Bangalore.
Graeme, Captain, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on furlough from Allahabad.
Wright, Barrack Master, Barrack Dept, on duty, from Aden.

February 14.

Pearson, Captain, Bengal 70th Regt, on Med Cert, from Dalhousie

February 15.

Smith, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Departures.—February 7.

Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

February 13.

Hall, Lieut Col, Bombay C I Horse, to join, to Augur.

February 14.

Lugard, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Rawulpindee
Harrison, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Roorkee.
Roberts, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lucknow.

February 15.

Winson, Major, Bengal 18th Infantry, on furlough, to England
Graeme, Captain, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on furlough, to England.
Wyatt, Lieut. Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on furlough, to England.
Phillips, Major, Madras 18th Hussars, on leave, to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—February 12th, at Satara, the wife of Captain Stanley Carter, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MILLER—February 11th, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Capt W. Miller, 37th Grenadiers, N I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ALLSOP—RODDY—February 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Church, Lahore, by the Rev. Father Callistus, James George. Allsop, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Muzuffurgarh, to Mary, second daughter of Captain P Roddy, V C., Amritsar.

DEATHS.

COLLISS—February 10th, at Allahabad, Mrs. Matilda Colliss, relict of the late James Stephen Colliss, Esq, Indigo Planter—aged 63 years, 7 months and 25 days.

HOWARD—February 11th, at Madras, Captain H. M. Howard, 18th Hussars, aged 38.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

We and the public generally have, it turns out, been completely imposed upon by the confident way in which the statement has been advanced that the Government of India had refused to grant a larger sum than a lac and a half for the costs of the Gaekwar's defence. We ought, certainly, to have known better than to accept as trustworthy such a statement, however circumstantial, when it was put forward on the authority of the *Times of India*—a paper which may be correctly described as the latest "outlying conquest" of the new Mahratta Press Confederacy. But we could not suppose that the *Times of India* would make the woful blunder of denouncing the Government without being sure of its facts. We have now, however, ascertained that, before the appearance of the first of our contemporary's series of elaborate leading articles on the shameful treatment of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's princely client, the Government of India had fixed at *two lacs* the amount to be granted out of the State Treasury for the purposes of the defence. It thus appears that, unwilling as the Government may have been to spend—not the Gaekwar's money but that of the Baroda State—in enriching lawyers and other agents of the accused, it nevertheless considered carefully the solicitors' representations that they wanted more money, and agreed to increase a grant which had seemed liberal enough. As we have already urged, the duty of the Government in the matter was plain. It is quite a mistake to speak of the money in the Baroda Treasury as the Gaekwar's money. The Gaekwar has at present no money of his own, any more than Arthur Orton had when he was committed to Newgate; and, while it is right that all reasonable facilities should be provided for the defence, the interests of the Baroda State demand that money shall not be squandered in getting up a case on behalf of Mulharrao. Our contemporary, the *Indian Dialy News*, describes the position of the Government accurately and pithily in these words:—"Colonel Pelly's anxiety to husband the resources of the state—tempered, perhaps, by a natural desire to prevent witnesses from being tampered with—has shown itself in an economy, of which the partisans of the suspended Gaekwar have not been slow to publish misrepresentations. It has been said, for instance, that the Government has withheld from the Gaekwar's agents certain funds which they consider it necessary to spend for the purposes of defence. Native agents of the suspended prince will doubtless differ much from English Viceroys and Commissioners, on the delicate subject of the means by which a prince in trouble can most appropriately be defended: but the means resorted to in such a case ought to bear scrutiny, if not the light of day, and if Sir L. Pelly is instructed to honour all demands of which reasonable explanations, supported by authenticated vouchers, are given, the Gaekwar can have no reasonable ground of complaint. Although Mulhar Rao has been suspended for a specific crime, the State is held by Sir L. Pelly as much in the interests of the people as in those of the Gaekwar or his family, and it is preposterous that money, wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, should be employed to thwart the ends of justice." No reasonable man can find fault with this anxiety of the Government to act fairly towards all parties; and we take it for granted that neither Sir Lewis Pelly nor the Viceroy has ever had the intention of fixing an absolutely rigid limit of expenditure. All that the Government has said is:—"We think a lac and a half, or two lacs," or whatever the sum may be, "ought to be sufficient; but show us that you really require more money for the legitimate purposes of the defence, and you shall have it." In an ordinary case, no fault would have been found with this manner of treating the defence; but the clever wirepullers who are now managing the Gaekwar's affairs saw in the refusal of the Government to accept without demur all the bills drawn upon it by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne an opportunity of which they have skillfully availed themselves for exciting a general feeling of pity for Mulharrao. We have no doubt that the *Times of India* has acted with perfect good faith in the matter, but it has assuredly been made use of to misrepresent the motives and conduct of the Government of India. Its leading articles, special correspondence, and telegrams from Baroda might all be written with the special purpose of provoking the malcontents of that city to take to arms in order to effect the rescue of their much-enduring sovereign. In yesterday's paper the special correspondent says:—"At a place of public resort within the city which I often visit, and where all shades of opinion are represented, the complaints about limiting the funds for the Gaekwar's defence were not only loud and deep but ominous." The value of this astounding statement will be appreciated when we mention that the ingenuous correspondent in question, who attends public meetings of natives in Baroda at which the language of disaffection is freely spoken, is quite new to India, having only been a month or two in the country, and cannot possibly understand what the natives say. On the other hand, he has the advantage of living in the same encampment with Mr. Jefferson, the chief solicitor for the defence, and that gentleman can of course provide him with interpreters able to cram him with sensational reports. One hardly knows whether to laugh or be angry at the simplicity of a correspondent who evidently believes everything he is told, and who worked up the other day a touching account of an interview at which the Gaekwar, who "cannot even obtain a change of linen," pressed Mr. Jefferson to take and pawn his last jewel, an offer which the heroic attorney resolutely declined. What a pathetic subject this will make for a great historical picture when Mulharrao is restored to his throne—"The Gaekwar's Last Jewel, or, the Attorney's Temptation." Meanwhile, probably, the harrowing recollection of the scene will move Mr. Jefferson to apply to the Government of India for another half lac of rupees, to buy silk handkerchiefs with which the attorneys for the defence may wipe away their sympathetic tears when Serjeant Buzfuz—we beg his pardon, Serjeant Ballantine—descants in Court on the woes of his innocent and deeply injured client.

It seems a monstrous thing that even uneducated natives, much less the readers of English newspapers, should know so little of the character of the English Government as to require the assurance that these audacious misrepresentations of the treatment which the Gaekwar receives are wickedly unjust. The Maharaja is treated with the utmost possible consideration; and the persistent attempts made by mischievous intriguers to create the impression that he is subjected to any kind of ill usage are vile fabrications. But the readiness with which the unscrupulous and disloyal Mahratta clique has grasped at the chance afforded by a lawyers' squabble to enlarge its area of political agitation, and start a movement in favour of Mulharrao in Baroda itself, affords a startling proof of the dangers attending the line of action the Government of India has chosen to adopt with regard to the Gaekwar. When the Government deprived Mulharrao of his sovereign power, it ought to have settled his fate once and for all. This trial, which is neither political nor judicial, which was intended to satisfy everyone, but which has only aroused all men's passions in Western India and prolonged over several months a discussion which ought to have been brought to an end in one day, of what use can it be in enabling the Government to overcome the difficulties of dealing with Native States? If the Paramount Power had the right to depose for a time the Gaekwar of Baroda, it had the right to depose him altogether and annex his territory; and we fear, judging from the signs of the times, that Lord Northbrook will yet have bitter reason to regret his own forbearance in adopting a middle course which has attracted to Baroda the thoughts and the hopes of all the intriguers in India. The trial of Mulharrao, conducted in the spirit of which the managers of the defence have already given us a taste, will do more lasting harm to English rule than the rebellion of all the Mahrattas from Gwalior to Kolapore could possibly do.

It must afford Colonel Phayre some consolation, when he reflects on the cruelly unjust treatment he has received at the hands of a Government he has served too well, to know that time has now vindicated the soundness of his judgment with regard to certain matters of policy which he was supposed to have taken a wrong view of in the appointment he held before he went to Baroda. The result of the conference lately held at Calcutta on frontier politics in Upper Scinde is that the policy of Sir William Merewether has been definitively abandoned, and that which Colonel Phayre, in alliance with Captain Sandeman of the Punjab commission, for a long time vainly advocated, has now been formally adopted by the Government of India. It is now arranged that no reliance shall henceforth be placed on that worthless ally, the Khan of Khelat, who will be left to manage his own affairs and reduce to obedience his rebellious vassals, if he can. The British Government will, on its part, try to keep peace on the border by dealing directly with the chiefs of the Murree and Boogtee tribes, who will be kept in order partly by petty subsidies and partly by being brought under the control of a strong police force which will be stationed along the frontier. Colonel Phayre, as we have said, when he was in Upper Scinde, always recommended this as the only reasonable and straightforward policy for the Government to carry out, and, as his advice has at last been taken, perhaps we shall see him some day appointed to succeed Sir W. Merewether as Commissioner of Scinde.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Referring to some remarks made last week regarding the safety of the steamer Woodburn which left Bombay for Liverpool, on the 28th December last, we learn that although she has not been announced as passing the Suez Canal, omissions in this respect often occur both on the homeward and outward voyages, and we call Reuter's Agent's attention thereto. It would be a great benefit also if he would include in his telegram steamers bound to Aden as most of them come on to Bombay to load. The Woodburn had to call at Malta to discharge about 600 tons wheat, and some delay may have occurred in obtaining other cargo to fill her up. Under these circumstances the Woodburn may still arrive in safety. The Charlotte Croom which arrived in Harbour 11th instant reports that on Nov. 30th, 1 A.M., she passed an iron ship painted dark green, decks all burned, on fire fore and aft. This is probably the ship Foundling, reported burned some time ago, crew saved and landed at Pernambuco. The Foundling was owned by Mr. E. Bates, M.P., and was bound to Bombay.

It will be seen from our report of the trial at the Criminal Sessions that the trial has terminated of those persons who were alleged to have been concerned in the Market Frauds. We may congratulate the Municipal Commissioner, and those to whose efforts the detection of these frauds is mainly attributable, upon the prompt punishment which has overtaken nearly all the offenders who were found out. No doubt Jemadar Ali Mahomed, against whom the evidence was more than sufficient for a conviction, has reason to thank the caprice of a common jury for letting him off scot-free, while two of his subordinates also escaped because, in the opinion of another jury, the evidence was not sufficiently strong; but still, although three out of twenty-one prisoners have escaped the punishment which, they must have felt, was sure to overtake them, the public mind should be somewhat satisfied with the result of the trials, protracted as they have been, since such a very large proportion of the offenders have been punished. The twenty-one prisoners may be thus accounted for:—one, Chand Cassum, the havildar standing next in position to Jemadar Ali Mahomed, has been sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for nine months:—nine others, who were guilty of passing bad meat, have been sentenced for six months each; seven for four months each; one, who was recommended by the jury to mercy, for two months; while only three have been discharged. The sepoys have been lightly punished on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner made to the court through the counsel for the prosecution.

Some little excitement was caused yesterday evening by the appearance on the Apollo Bunder of a native piper, not in strict highland costume, for, though he wore the usual tunic, he had neither kilt nor trews but loose red Turkish trousers. He had also a glengarry cap with a feather in it. The pipes were in perfect order with banner attached. He entered the refreshment room and commenced pacing up and down skirling the pipes. On enquiry we learnt that he was the henchman of Major-General James Dawson MacDonald of the Bengal Staff Corps, lately commanding the Deolee Irregular Force in Rajpootana, and who has had to retire, with his present rank, under the rules of the service. He has been quite a father to the force and was much beloved by his men. It has been his constant study to advance their welfare and comfort, and we have lately seen in an order of the Government of India a tribute paid to the skill and achievements, in building and other arts, of the men who are purely indebted to his fostering care for their attainments. Major General MacDonald was a passenger to England by the mail steamer Tanjore which left last evening. He left the Apollo Bunder in a steam launch, his piper playing the while. After arriving on board the piper played once again, when the Major-General detached his banner from the pipes and bade adieu to his henchman who appeared to be really affected. When the launch, in which his friends, accompanied by the piper, left the vessel, and had gone some short distance from the vessel, the pipes struck up a "lament" and thus ended what was a somewhat dramatic scene. The retiring Major-General leaves many friends behind who will miss his genial society, but he leaves a memorial also behind, that will last for years to come, in the work which he has accomplished.

In our Saturday's leader we drew sketches, which may be more or less fanciful, of the real state of feelings of many of the respectable and honoured natives who move around us in the circles of ordinary life. As we anticipated, some of them have struck home—at least, we infer so from the following sentences which appeared in the last number of *Native Opinion*, in which, by the way, the pleas of a contemporary on behalf of the poor ill-used Gaekwar are printed at length:—"The non annexation meeting has furnished a text for one of the frantic articles that are now and again appearing in the *Bombay Gazette*. The gentleman aspersed could not be in better company than that of the best and wisest men of Europe; and writers who indulge in such writings forget what they owe to humanity and justice." Might we ask *Native Opinion* to state who the particular "gentleman aspersed" is, and who the "best and wisest men of Europe" are with whom he keeps company? It would do the public good if they were introduced to this representative aspersed gentleman. Is he the polliwig of our educational system who employs his leisure hours in writing sedition? Is he the native broker who wishes there were no sahibs to share the profits of commerce? Is he the gentleman who unctuously talks of the benefits of British rule, and then presides at a meeting of non-annexationists who practically declare that native governments like that of Mulharrao are better for the welfare of the general population than British government? In short, who is he? *Native Opinion* evidently knows the man, and it would be a pity to permit him to be hidden behind a mist of dim allusions.

> "Full many a shaft at random sent
> Finds mark the archer little meant."

And we should not wonder if our general descriptions of types of native character have hit some distinguished native citizen among us full in the centre of his irritable self-consciousness.

Those who may chance to pass along the new road leading from the Bandstand past the Cooperage, and bordering on the old sea wall, may have noticed a deep trench in course of digging, and, if not of an inquiring turn of mind, the generality of persons might imagine that it was connected with some new scheme of drainage, or, reasonably, the laying of a gas main to the over-bridge on the Colaba new road. It is, however, for neither of these purposes. What is being done, is the opening up and deepening the trench in which the land portion of the line connecting with the submarine cable between this and Aden—that, namely, of the Eastern Telegraph Company—is laid. The object of this is to lay a new description of subterranean line patented by Messrs. Willoughby, Smith and Chatterton. It consists of a seven strand copper wire, coated with a new preparation of india-rubber and covered with half-inch lead piping. One great object of the lead covering is to provide against the attacks of insects which, in general, have no liking for that metal. The trench in which it will be laid has been deepened to six feet, so as to reach high-water mark, the reason for which being is an even temperature may be maintained. The annual variation, it is found, does not extend to that depth. One of the great difficulties that the electrician has to contend with in submarine, and subterranean lines is this alteration of temperature. The description of line under notice has already been laid at Brest, in connection with the French Atlantic Cable, and also in the Brazils, and has, so far, been found to work satisfactorily. So soon as all is in readiness, (and there is one little cause of delay, viz., that it has to pass under the cotton shunting lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway) the line will be connected with the cable in what is known as the cable house and thence carried to the new Telegraph Office on the Esplanade. The work is being performed by the Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company under the direction of the Engineer of the Eastern Telegraph Company. The former company have sent out one of their officers, Mr. Margetson, to superintend the work, who, after its completion, will proceed to Aden and afterwards to Gibraltar to carry out similar alterations at those places. In both of these places and also in Bombay much difficulty has been experienced hitherto, in maintaining subterranean lines, and it is hoped that the present experiment will conquer the difficulty. The direct supervision of the work on behalf of the Eastern Telegraph Company has been entrusted to Mr. C. H. Renell.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

The day no doubt has come when Guzerat will fling from her the disgraceful yoke which has hitherto bound her to intrigues, dry nursed her to effeminacy, and wedded her to villany. When we use the word Guzerat, we also include the British Provinces in that country; for while the yoke of English rule obtains over many parts of the former dominions of the Peshwa, it cannot be denied that in the Collectorates of Surat, Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad, which are under British administration, the feeling of the people sides with Gaekwar customs, and the inhabitants still retain a lively recollection of the former Mahratta Government. This may be odd to state and appear difficult of proof when we have before us, placed in easy and near juxta-position, the fact, that law and freedom reigns in the English territory; while in the adjacent Gaekwar's kingdom bribery, corruption, oppression, and cruelty are the visible signs of a Government, marked by extravagance and venality, and doomed to extinction by the wicked acts of its Royal master, and by those of his vile courtiers and creatures. It may be possible to understand this state of things by remembering that dogs love their masters the more fondly, in proportion to the number of lickings and kicks which they receive or see other hounds subjected to, and it may be that the godless chastisements and cruelties inflicted by the cowherd Prince have begotten amongst his own people or amongst their new foreign neighbours certain feelings of respect and pity for him in this the hour of his tribulation; but whether the emotion has been produced by licked spanielism, or by innate hatred of the Saxon race, it concerns us not to enquire, as it is sufficient to state, that notwithstanding all the people have suffered since Mulharrao ascended the throne they still cling fondly to the associations connected with the *gadee* of Baroda. It is well that this should be fully understood by Government, for it is known in Guzerat that those who recently complained the most loudly of the acts of the Baroda King are the same persons who would now, if they could, withdraw their charges against him. Indeed Sir Lewis Pelly threw out a light at a recent Durbar which proves that this acute politician sees the germs of tergiversation in the minds of the late accusing nobles of the Baroda Court. These signs of change are guiding posts and writings on the wall which ought not to be neglected. We cannot rely upon one member of the Baroda Court, nor can we trust those very ryots who pertinaciously clamoured at the Baroda Residency demanding redress for oppressions which no doubt were thickly showered upon them. The fact is we shall have to equalize our policy and views. We have accusations before us, and may have what will amount to withdrawals; therefore, we must take a mean between them, and thus raise up a system of corrective justice to enable us to decide between the hotly made voluntary charges we have heard, and the cool and calculating requests which are almost daily preferred, either expressed or implied, to allow the original petitioners to be "non-suited."

In regarding the very tangled state of affairs at Baroda, we ought to recollect that the true and original question at issue, outside the charge of attempting the life of the Resident, is the simple one, have the people suffered by the reign of Mulharrao? Were the charges made against his administration true at the time they were submitted? If we are certain and assured that they were just and capable of proof at that time, it is almost a pity that the Gaekwar's future was not made to depend upon the result of a trial upon that issue alone. We have impeached His Highness upon a charge affecting one individual when we might have convicted him upon indictments which ruined and destroyed thousands. We risk the uncertain verdict of a Court upon one allegation when we are in possession of evidence which would procure a condemnation upon charges which in themselves, if proved, would have effected all that the most bitter opponent of the Gaekwar could have asked or wished for. Our ethics are curious when compared with true Indian politics. If the Gaekwar is a bad man, if the Commission which investigated his system of Government, and which listened to the tale of woe as told by his subjects really believed that he oppressed his people, and set a ruinous example to the Princes of India, why did they not recommend a policy which would have closed his power, and effectually saved the people from further ruin? Perhaps that Commission was not authorized to find a policy for Government. If they were not then it was the duty of Government to inaugurate one, or to develope that well known British doctrine that slavery and wickedness cannot exist in any country which owes duties to us as the Paramount Power. The Commissioners had regarded the political state of Goozerat, and they had also enquired into the social life of its inhabitants. Both were bad; each required reform; and with a mistaken humanity, and with too great generosity, this deliberate destroyer of a kingdom and despoiler of a people was reposted for eighteen months to govern a country already torn by factions and robbed by unjust and heavy taxation. His moral conduct was not purified by the time which was given to him for repentance and reform, for while he was undergoing his period of probation he outraged law and decency by an illegal and lustful marriage, and snapped his fingers in the face of the Government of India by an increased and wasteful expenditure of the revenues of his country.

We are now on the threshold of a great State trial, and the indictment is already drawn up, but there is no reason why to that impeachment there should not be added those counts of the indictment which the people of the Baroda State have already presented to Government. We say that the Gaekwar has openly acted in such a manner that Government would be well justified in foreclosing the period of probation and putting him before the High Commission upon the original charges which his own people made against him. With his own subjects as prosecutors, the Princes of India could find no objection to a judicial investigation of the most searching character, and if it should occur that he was convicted upon their charges his dethronement would be regarded by British India, and by Native States, in a much more satisfactory manner than it is likely to be, upon charges made by Government for even the vile crime which is now attributed to his Highness. Naturally Englishmen and all hon'ble minded Asiatics hate the idea that a poisoner, if he is one, should be let off. It is ingrained in our nature to punish a murderer or one who attempts odious crimes. Still in a case of this kind where many vile and false oaths will be ready and plentiful to screen the wealthy accused, we should have preferred to have first put Mulharrao upon his trial for continuous evil acts committed against his own subjects. It is not necessary here for us to make a catalogue of them, for are they not written in the hearts of his ground down subjects? Government have a clear right to adopt their own course of action, and we should be glad to see the Gaekwar tried for his excesses as a king before he was called upon to plead to the charge of poisoning. If he was acquitted on this charge such verdict would be largely in his favour, when arraigned for attempting the life of the British Resident at his court, so that no injustice would be done. Were he convicted, Government might settle the amount of punishment and withdraw or proceed with the charge of poisoning as the Law Officers might advise. Of the five forms of courage known to the world, Aristotle has placed political courage as the first, and we think the acts of Lord Northbrook would rank very highly in this class if, uncontrolled by the opinions of any, he took a course which would probably prevent any miscarriage of justice. Atrocities have mounted upon atrocities at Baroda, and it is the duty of Government to prevent the savage revenge of the Baroda Durbar remaining unpunished. That some one tried to poison Colonel Phayre is beyond all doubt, and if the Gaekwar did not assist to kill him every one feels perfectly sure that the members of his Court attempted to do so. We want to reach these people too, and to root them out of the high places in which they have done so much harm. We are assured that the evidence which could be brought forward to prove their guilt in other transactions is of a full and clear kind, and that Mulharrao and his courtiers could never disprove the accusations which might be made of misrule, cruelty and oppression.

We have put forth these views not because we doubt the strength and truth of the case which has induced Government to put the Maharaja upon his trial, but rather because we think it is far easier to establish a case which is not surrounded by mystery and hidden by falsehood. We do not wish to see a failure of justice, we are anxious to prevent the attempt at the late diabolical tragedy from growing into a farce, and the natives of India from laughing at us if perjury and tricks should procure a verdict of not guilty. Mulharrao plays for a throne and for freedom, and he and his court will stake any amount of money to win. Our Government plays for nothing more than an honest enquiry. We shall not bribe witnesses, the other side probably will, and as this is certain the authorities are justified in so marshalling their acts and procedure that the corrupt ministers of the Gaekwar may have no undue advantage. It is the policy of the Gaekwar's advisers to make requests which would be absurd and ridiculous to comply with. For instance, it is reported that the last cool one is that Mr. Richey may be sent away from Baroda. This of course is a covert way of attributing to that gentleman some act of unfairness, and it is an insolent and public distrust of this official if true. If this solicitation be heard the interest of Government and of the people may suffer, as this gentleman has learned the case and has been of service. If it is rejected non-compliance will form another peg upon which the Gaekwar's advisers will hang a charge of harshness and injustice. The more ungranted requests that the Gaekwar can count up, the more hard will his case appear to the natives of this country. This system of manufacturing grievances cannot be allowed, and the sooner it is explained that such insolent demands will not be listened to, the earlier will the Baroda durbar learn that its dodges are perfectly well understood. We have heard very little of Mr. Richey, and we do not go into the question as to whether he was or was not the best man to nominate as an assistant to Sir Lewis Pelly; but as he is a competition wallah we take it for granted he has his wits about him, and we feel convinced that as he was appointed by Government it would be highly unjust to him, and derogatory to Government, to deport him from Baroda because he is obnoxious to the Gaekwar. Were such a prayer heard we should soon have a caveat entered against Mr. Souter's presence in Baroda, and evil doers would be led to believe that individuals accused of criminal acts might nominate their own prosecutors, detectives, and policemen; there are no arguments nor is an alyzing required to make it manifest that no Government with the least pretence to power or justice would act upon principles calculated to bring it into ridicule. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's policy was one of insolent dictation. He advised the Gaekwar to petition for the removal of Colonel Phayre, and the gallant colonel was removed on account of that forward and presumptuous demand. Emboldened by that success, the Gaekwar's lawyers and advisers will ply Government with the most absurd and arrogant solicitations. Persevering insolence, however, must be met and repulsed by sharp negative decisions, for when in mercy and kindness a Government bends, to save even the appearance of being hard, the treachery of the Asiatic misconstrues a charitable concession into a declaration of weakness, and pleads such as a part of his case against the Paramount Power. If, then, there be any truth in the rumour that the Gaekwar has asked for the removal of Mr. Richey we hope that Government will give a speedy reply. We are quite prepared for Mr. Ballantine's system of attack and defence, which we prophecy will be a continuation of the objective character which we have already seen and may expect to witness at every stage of the proceedings. Appeals addressed more to the public than to the court will no doubt be made, and every negative which has been given to a request will be unjustly held up as additional weight thrown into the scale to carry down the late ruler of Baroda. This is not unwarranted conjecture, seeing that the political game played at Baroda for years has been to oppose the British Residents, and to delay justice to the people. by pleading that the sovereign right of the Gaekwar is so high, and his position so independent, that our Government cannot exercise the prerogative of interference even to stop the wild and wicked actions of a Prince whose tyranny has trodden down his people into poverty, and whose attitude to the Government of India has been an open insult to English Law and an offence against the manner of civilization.

GUZERAT.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I can't help saying a word about the expressed opinions of your correspondent "Briton," who says first that the native army is useless. Indian history, to which I refer him, proves that statement to be false. Then he says that the native soldiers would fly (I presume he means to say flee) before the Russians. I beg to protest against any such assumption, which is a gratuitous and unmerited insult, to the native army of this Presidency certainly. True, they want leading, but I don't suppose "Briton" means to say that the officers would also flee from Russians or any other troops. At any rate, it has not been our custom hitherto. It requires a little moral courage to run away.

I may add that I quite agree that a new local European army is the one thing required, and could give many cogent reasons for this opinion, but "*quot homines tot sententiæ*," only one need not therefore insult another.—Yours, &c.

AN OFFICER.

STAFF CORPS PROBATIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Would you kindly put the following question in the columns of your journal, as the information required is important to me, and will be so to future candidates for the Staff Corps.

Can a probationer for the Staff Corps, on being finally gazetted, be cut £98 for the passage money of the individual filling his place in the European Regiment?

I have reason to believe that it was the custom until lately so to do, but that on the strong representation of the father of a certain probationer, the passage money was restored. Being anxious to obtain a decided answer, I write this letter hoping that it may attract the eye of some recent Staff Corps candidate ready to furnish me with the required information.—Yours, &c.,

INFELIX.

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Sir Jung Bahadur, at Gowallia Tank at 5 o'clock last evening.

Criminal Sessions.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions, which commenced on the 2nd inst., terminated yesterday.

Theft.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Jeeva Alken was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a quantity of beans belonging to a woman named Bhewa.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's Brief.—The Gaekwar's solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, have been apprised by telegram from Aden that the learned Serjeant has received the brief sent for him.

The Gaekwar's Solicitors.—Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) left Bombay on Sunday morning for Baroda, taking with him a number of clerks. Mr. Jefferson returned to Bombay from Baroda last evening.

Selling Liquor without a Licence.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, fined a Hindoo named Tookaram Somboo Rs. 5 yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, for selling liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Prarthana Samaj Mundir.—A lecture will be delivered this evening, at 7-30, in the Prarthana Somaj Mundir by Mr. Gopinath Sudasewjee Hate, in connection with the Theistic Association.

Subject—The Religion of the Theists. The public are invited to attend.

House of Correction.—The number of prisoners in the House of Correction during the week ending the 15th instant was 370; that is, under High Court sentences 136, Magistrate of Police 201, Military Court Martial (Europeans) 29, Naval Court Martial (European) 1, Military Court Martial (Natives) 3.

Rash Driving.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, two buggy-wallas and two cart drivers, were fined by Mr. Nana Morojee, each of the former Rs. 1 and each of the latter eight annas, for driving their vehicles at Boree Bunder, on the 15th instant, in a rash and negligent manner, so as to endanger the safety of others.

Sir Dinkur Rao, arrived in Bombay by the 11-10 P.M. train yesterday, alighting at the Byculla Railway Station. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. was on the platform to receive him. Sir Dinkur Rao left Callian for Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train yesterday morning, having stayed for two days at Callian on his way down from Agra.

Mr. T. C. Hope.—A Surat native paper states that Mr. Reid, the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, having left England, Mr. Hope would very probably revert to his appointment in Surat. On the other hand, should Mr. Ashburner proceed on leave, Mr. Hope would be appointed to act for him as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

Selling Spirituous Liquors.—Two men, named Koodada Rustomjee and Jamsetjee Koodabux, were brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, charged under section 12, Act 9 of 1867, with selling illicitly spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Each of the defendants was fined Rs. 10.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade, Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 P.M.

Quadrille	Auf der Moldan	Knobloch.
Overture	Le Pre aux Clercs	Herold.
Selection	One to Co te Di S. Bonifacio.	Verdi.
Valse	Corpsball Tanze	Gung'l.
Selection	Madame L'Archiduc	Offenbach.
Galop	Always Jolly	Eikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Hindoos in a Christian Church.—A noticeable feature in the attendance at Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday evening, when the Revd. Luke Rivington preached the first of his series of sermon on the Prodigal son, was the presence of several Hindoos—Purbhoos—who had set aside their religious scruples in order to hear this popular preacher. Two of these native gentlemen sat close by the pulpit and were apparently deeply interested in the discourse.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution Dhobee-Talao, was 3 628, of these 1,085 were new admissions, consisting of 445 Hindoos, 392 Parsees, 165 Mussulmans, 77 Christians, and 6 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 139·52. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 347; diseases of the stomach and bowels including diarrhœa and dysentery 227; diseases of the air-passages 134; catarrh 29; measles 17; whooping-cough 14; and mumps 2.

Hurt by Collision with a Carriage—On Sunday last, a woman named Chuna, who was severely hurt by a carriage running against her, and who is now in the J. J. Hospital made the following statement before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Hospital. She said she was a labourer and lived at Dongree. She did not know the defendant Abdoola Abul Cassum. On Friday, about 7 P.M. while she was passing along the road leading from the Jail to Dongree, as she crossed over from one side to the other, a carriage came driving towards her and she was struck on the right shoulder, when she instantly fell down insensible. She was put into a carriage by a police sepoy and taken to the Hospital.

A Shipping Case.—Seven seamen named Lorenz, Todhunter, Bainson, Burns, Frank, Helsing and Loranz, belonging to the British ship Albatross, were brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday afternoon, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful orders. Captain T. Bryson stated that the defendants were ordered by him to turn to, when the ship was discharging coal, but that they refused to do any work, and demanded to be allowed to go ashore and see a Magistrate. They also asked for their discharge. When they refused to work the Captain came ashore and reported the matter to the Police. The defendants declined to cross-examine the Captain and had no witnesses to call. His Worship sentenced each of the defendants to one week's hard labor in the House of Correction.

Forgery and Perjury.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of Bapoo Madowjee versus Ganda Geega, which had been pending since November 19th, 1874, was resumed. The defendant was charged with perjury and with having forged a will; also with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document. The prosecutor is the brother of Radabai, the widow of Kallidass Samjee who died intestate on March 23, 1870; and the defendant is charged with drawing up a forged will in the name of Kallidass Samjee, Mr. Hearn appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thakordass for the defence. Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court, Mr. James Flynn, Chief Interpreter and translator of the High Court, and two other witnesses were examined on the side of the prosecution, when the case was adjourned *sine die*.

Cheating.—A Parsee named Nowrojee Sorabjee described as a vagrant, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with obtaining by false pretences on the 1st instant, two blackwood cupboards and a table valued at Rupees 49, the property of Mooljee Deojee. Heera Gunnor stated that fifteen days ago, on a Monday, the defendant came to his shop and enquired the price of 2 cupboards and a table. On being told that their value was Rs. 97 he went away returning the following day with a porter, to whom he gave the three articles of furniture in charge. He asked the witness to accompany him home for the money. He took the witness to the Small Cause Court, and bidding him wait outside went in. Witness waited for an hour, and then searched for the defendant but in vain. Information was immediately given to the police, and the articles were found near the J. J. Hospital in charge of Sidik Jacknia, to whom the defendant had sold them for Rupees 50. Other witnesses were called for the prosecution, and His Worship, finding the defendant guilty, sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE GAEKWAR.

CALCUTTA, 15th February.

A *Gazette of India extraordinary* of this day contains the following instructions to the committee of investigation :—*First* offence charged, that Mulharrao did by agents and in person hold secret communications for improper purposes with some servants employed by Colonel Phayre or attached to the British Residency. *Second,* that Mulharrao gave bribes to such servants, or caused bribes to be given. *Third,* his purposes in holding such communications, and giving such bribes were to use the said servant as spies on Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre or remove him by means of poison. *Fourth,* that in fact an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the Gaekwar, and whereas the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry into the truth of said imputation, and affording His Highness Mulharrao Gaekwar an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion attaching to him. Therefore the Viceroy and Governor General in Council appoints Sir Richard Couch, the Maharaja's of Gwalior and Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill, as Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputations, and reporting to the Viceroy how far the same are true, to the best of their judgment and belief.

The Viceroy appoints Sir Richard Couch President of the Commission, with full power to appoint times and places of meeting, adjourn meetings, adjust and arrange modes of procedure, to settle the course the enquiry shall take, to call for, receive or reject evidence, documentary or otherwise, and hear such persons as he shall think fit in behalf of the Viceroy or the Gaekwar, and generally to guide the whole proceedings of the Commission. The proclamation alludes to certian other matters of importance pending between the British Government and the Gaekwar which were enquired into and reported upon by the Commission appointed by the Viceroy in Council by orders dated 23rd October 1873, but the present enquiry is not to be extended beyond the above imputed offences and no other matter is to be submitted for the consideration of this Commission. In case of the illness or absence of any Commissioner, the enquiry is to proceed as if the full number were present. John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed Secretary.

MR. INGLIS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

It is believed that Mr. Inglis has been appointed officiating Chief Commissioner of Oude, and that he will succeed Sir John Strachey if the latter goes home.

THE VICEROY'S JOURNEY TO SIMLA.

The Viceroy arrives in Simla about the 7th of April, after visiting Debra Doon, Roorkee, Nahun, and other places.

RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 15th February.

Heavy rain for the last 24 hours, will prove very beneficial to the crops.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Mr Egerton, Financial Commissioner, fell from his horse near Sealkote, receiving severe injuries.

THE EAST INDIA WOOL MARKET IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The market for East India Wool is quiet, consequent on a decline in the price of English Wools the prospects for the March Public Sales of East India Wools are somewhat gloomy, and it is generally anticipated that results will shew a decline on last sales rates.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 14th February.

The Ministry have tendered their resignation. Marshal MacMahon has consulted with the Duc de Broglie, but the formation of a new Ministry is impossible until after the final vote on the Constitutional Laws.

LONDON, 15th February.

Mr. Gorst, the Conservative Candidate, has been elected M.P. for Chatham.

LONDON, 13th Feb., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

Exchange on India	1-10
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered ,, ,,	£15-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£25
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£58,375,000
,, Notes in Circulation	£103,000,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94¼
4½ do. do.	95¼
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 ,, French rente 1872	101¼
Bar Silver	57¼

The sum of £48,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Diadem and Nyanza.
Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal.—Ennerdale.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

There is not the slightest ground for the statement that there has been a further postponement, till the 1st of March, of the trial of the Gaekwar. The Commission will begin business on the 23rd inst., as previously announced.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, formerly of the translation department of the High Court, and now retired on pension, has been selected as Guzerati assistant interpreter to Mr. Flynn, and Professor Bhundarker of the Elphinstone College, as Marathi assistant. The services of Mr. Shamrow Bhaskerjee could not be spared from the High Court in the absence of Mr. Flynn.

Yesterday a somewhat remarkable change in the weather, for the time of year, took place. From early morning the sky was overcast, with a moderate pleasant breeze from the North West. Gradually the wind hauled to the westward, and freshened, the clouds settling towards the South-west. Between 11 and 12 o'clock there was every appearance of a storm, with a heavy threatening appearance in the South-west, from which quarter the wind then blew with all the coolness and freshness of the monsoon. Between 1 and 2 P.M. a smart shower of rain fell and, though it did not continue for any length of time, rendered the air delightfully cool and fresh for the remainder of the day. The clouds gradually moved round, by south towards the east, where they settled with a lowering appearance, at nightfall. Later on in the night the sky was overcast and the appearance threatening, the wind being at WNW. On enquiry at the Observatory we learnt that the rainfall registered was only 0·05 of an inch and the superintendent remarks :—"We have had an abnormal wind from the southward with a velocity of about ten miles per hour since the 12th, and the vapour pressure has also been unusually high since that date. About the time of the rain there were indications of a return of the wind and vapour pressure to their normal condition at this season. There has been nothing unusual in the movements of the barometer and thermometer."

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

A slight shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at Nowgong (Assam) on Monday, the 25th of January, travelling from north to south.

The A Battery of the 4th Brigade R.A. will, on the arrival of the Troopship Malabar this week, be despatched to Baroda instead of Kirkee.

We learn from telegrams received yesterday that there was a large fire at Julgaum, and cotton and other property of the value of nearly Rs 50,000 belonging to the Mofussil Company were destroyed. The shares of the company went down in consequence of this accident.

We hear that the Secretary of State for India in Council has settled the Wet Dock question for Bombay by deciding that no wet docks are wanted here. If this is so, we can congratulate Lord Salisbury and the Council on having come to a very sensible decision.

From telegrams received yesterday, it appears to have rained all along the Bombay and Baroda Railway line as far as Baroda ; a severe hurricane passed over Surat, and it is said that if the storm had lasted a little longer, the damage to the city and country crafts in the Taptee would have been serious.

We see from Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s tea report that the daily export lists gave the amount of tea exported during January last, at 1,845,717 lbs., whilst the monthly export list made the quantity 2,124,904 lbs. Such a large discrepancy as this requires some official explanation.

The *Madras Times* records the death on the night of Thursday last, at the Marine Villa, from typhoid and intermittent fever, of Captain Henry Maxwell Howard of H. M.'s 18th Hussars. The remains of the deceased officer were conveyed to Bangalore by train and interred with military honours in the new cemetery at that station.

Mr. William Maidment, now an assistant under Mr. Pritchard in the Salt Department, will, in all probability, be appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Naval and Ecclesiastical departments, vice Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira, deceased. It will be remembered Mr. Maidment was in the same department of Government before he joined the Bombay Municipality, and we are sure he will be glad to get back to his old post.

A large and influential Committee has been appointed in Australia to take steps to make a collection of the produce of those colonies and of the islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, to be forwarded to the great exhibition at Philadelphia. The collections will first be exhibited in Melbourne, and the Government has been asked to grant a sum of £5,000 for expenses.

The Commissioner of Patna has strongly recommended the construction of a light railway between Patna and Gaya, to which the municipalities of Patna and Gaya are willing to contribute, if the Bengal Government will grant further assistance. The traffic along the road of pilgrims, it is thought, would alone prove remunerative, in addition to which there is a large local traffice in grain and other articles

The Parsee community have evidently given offence to the Marathi clique by their indifference to the non-annexation movement and agitation about Baroda. *Native Opinion* complains in its last issue that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had declined to attend the meeting presided over by Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy ; but we think that the Parsee Baronet acted wisely in not identifying himself with the doings of any interested clique of natives.

From the report on the Agricultural Show held at Henzada on the 25th of December last, published in the *Burmah Gazette*, some fine specimens of plough cattle seem to have been exhibited In the 1st class, we are told, "the competition was confined to two splendid yokes. The animals were really fine. Two measured 16 hands in height and one buffalo measured in length (not including the tail) 8 feet 10 inches, his girth being 8 feet 8 inches, showing that he was within two inches of being as broad as he was long."

The *Bangalore Examiner* announces in its leading columns that nefarious practices has been found to exist in the Bangalore Municipality corresponding with the organized system of extortion which was lately detected among the Bombay market peons. Our contemporary then relates how the driver of a municipal dust cart asked a *douceur* from the mistress of a certain house who had personally called his attention to the sweepings which had been thrown out in front of her door, and directed him to remove them.

The *Guzerat Mitra*, the beauties of English composition of which form a weekly bouquet whose fragrance, *Mookerjee's Magazine* alone can compete with, now adds its mite to the sentiments xpressed by the *Bazar Amrita Patrika*. In another column we print an extract from the *Mitra* from which it will be seen that the writer plainly states his preference for wicked native administrations to good English Government, and seeks to palliate the Gaekwar's alleged attempt to poison Her Majesty's representative at his Court by saying that "the occurrence is like one often met with in our Police Courts!"

To the large number of our readers, says the *Madras Mail*, who gratefully remember the important services rendered to the Madras Philharmonic Society, by Major General and Mrs Hay Campbell, (during the time that the former was Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory) it will be interesting to learn that their son Mr. Gilbert Campbell, a former Edinburgh Academy pupil, who is now in Italy studying music, has, in his first year taken a medal for singing at the Royal Conservatorio of Music in Milan—a success that has very rarely, if ever, been attained before. He has a splendid basso voice, and seems likely to make a great name. It is something for a Bangalore born boy to be the best singer at the Conservatorio of Milan,

The *Madras Athenæum* is naturally wrathful that certain registered packets addressed to its management have gone astray, and says that either the London or Bombay Post Offices must be to blame These packets we are told have performed the railway journey from Bombay to Calcutta, and thence back to Callian before reaching Madras. This no doubt is most provoking, and additionally so from the fact that they were of "exceptional importance." Our contemporary purposes to bring the matter under the notice of the Postmaster General and expresses confidence that the erring clerk or clerks will be brought to book. He is, further, facetious and suggests that probably an infusion of new blood in both the London and Bombay establishments might prove of service. He says :—Probably a few Tamil pariah clerks either at Bombay or London might raise the standard of intelligence and care. At all events they could not possibly do worse than the establishment responsible for the present irregularity.

The state of the Parsee community of Bombay is at present in a bad state, if we may judge from the following extracts from the last newsletter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Mitra* :—"The condition of affairs among the Parsees is as follows—there are more ladies, and handsome ladies too, than there are young men to marry them It is an ordinary thing among Parsees that the tender Sirinbye should not think of giving her hand even to a Bachelor of Arts, because his condition is rather poor, and also that clever Rustomjee should refuse to marry with a girl who, notwithstanding her acquirements, and her smoothness of speech, is not fortunate in having a father in possession of large estates. It is for the students of ethics to consider whether it is good or bad for young men, not made strong by cricket or by gymnastics, yet with graceful features, and for the fair ones of the opposite sex to look at one another with delighted and anxious eye." What have our Parsee friends to say to all this ?

We live in daily expectation that Reuter's agent in Calcutta will tell us of the birth of Queen Victoria. The information he has thought proper to publish recently has been of an extraordinary description. For instance, we wonder what importance he thought the whole of India would attach to the news that an actress was about to take a "benefit in the Theatre at Calcutta." Yesterday we received the following telegram, and as the information and idle rumours contained in it are already familiar to our readers, we do not think it necessary to give it a place among our ordinary telegraphic intelligence. We think the press of India have good grounds for complaint regarding the kind of information which Reuter's agents deal out :—"*The Indian Daily News* publishes rumour Maharajah Vizianagram been offered Gaekwarship Baroda. Maharajah Vizianagram arrived Calcutta Saturday. Maharajah Cashmere visits Viceroy Simla, March. Justice West proceeds shortly England, few months leave. Viceroy offered Rupees 500 for competition by schools Art India for design memorial tablet to late Doctor Stoliczka."

A lady physician, who enjoys an extensive practice in the United States, qualified for her position, a correspondent states, in a most romantic manner :—I hear it stated that, having been refused admittance to a course of medical lectures at one of the most distinguished universities in Germany, she determined to don male costume and pass for a member of the sterner sex. A certain American Consul was one day summoned to a hotel to see a lady from the United States. As there was no reception room in the hotel, he was shown up to the room indicated in the note he had received by the servant. He looked in vain for the lady, but saw what he supposed was a young man sitting on a trunk. He was soon undeceived. The lady said she was simply in disguise, and set forth at length the reason for such extraordinary conduct. She said she was resolved to attend the lectures in question, and had called in the Consul to give her real name and place of residence in the United States, so that, in case of trouble, she could appeal to him for protection. The Consul was a little taken aback, but finally consented to take the lady's statement, and promised to keep the secret inviolate, unless she should be discovered The disguise completely answered, however. The lady remained at the institution, went through its course with honours, and is now a most successful practitioner.

Lord Northbrook proposes to import skilled tobacco-growers and curers, and the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for Bengal a systematic course of experiments for improving both the growth and curing of the plant under State supervision, in the districts of Rungpore and Tirhoot. In the former district, His Honor thinks, it will be desirable to select land for the purpose in one or other of the pergunnahs where the best varieties are now produced. If tobacco of fine quality can be grown anywhere in Bengal, it will probably be in these district and in Cooch Behar ; and instead of desultory experiments under amateur supervision in a dozen different districts, the Lieutenant-Governor would place their conduct in professional hands, and concentrate efforts upon a single farm or two. With a view to this, the Lieutenant Governor has already directed, in so far as Tirhoot is concerned, that the Poosah stud lands south of the Gunduck, which the Government of India made over to the local Government a year ago, for purposes of experimental cultivation, shall primarily be devoted to this purpose. "The tobacco of Tirhoot would not seem to be equal in quality to that of Rungpore, but the cultivation has laid firm hold of the district, and the large area, therein, already devoted to its growth (40,000 acres) mark it out as, after Rungpore, the most eligible field that can be tried. The farm has been placed in the charge of a Mr. J. Paterson, an indigo planter, who has had long practical acquaintance with native agriculture, and will make, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes, a valuable assistant to the superintendent whom it will, perhaps, be desirable to put in charge.

It is long, says the *Printer's Register*, since the arrival of any vessel has been so anxiously awaited as was the Cape mail steamer Nyanza, having on board the three survivors who escaped from the emigrant ship Cospatrick, when she was burnt at sea. The Nyanza was expected to reach Plymouth last Thursday, but it was past eight o'clock in the evening before she was sighted off the port. In anticipation of her arrival a dozen special correspondents, representing the London papers, had been waiting at Plymouth two or three days, and then, accompanied by the local newspaper representatives, set out from Millbay Pier to meet the Nyanza soon after she had been signalled as having passed the Lizard. The major portion of the pressmen went in "the legitimate fashion" (according to a local paper) in the steam tender Sir Francis Drake, and were courteously welromed by the Union Company's agents. The reporters of two other papers, however, hired special steamtugs, and the latter managed to get alongside the Nyanza first. Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, at once jumped on board and called for Macdonald (the second officer of the Cospatrick), but he could not be found for some time and when he was discovered, it was seen that he was of a taciturn disposition. What passed in the cabin between the indefatigable representative of the *Daily News* and Macdonald is not known, but it is acknowledged that the latter began to "thaw" after a drink. By this time the Sir Francis Drake had arrived alongside, and when it was discovered how affairs stood, the specials of the other papers were under the impression that Macdonald had been "nobbled." This he subsequently denied, but he refused to give any intelligence, explaining as his reason that his owners had desired him to furnish them with his narrative. Mr. Weekes, the agent for the owners, soon put the matter straight by stating that they wished that the public should be put in possession of the fullest information concerning the catastrophe at the earliest possible date, and that the information should be given without distinction to all representatives of the press. In the meantime, slips containing the written declaration which the second officer made at St. Helena were sold on board the Nyanza to the special correspondents at sums varying from five to fifteen guineas Macdonald and his two companions were sent on to London without delay, and at the station another scene took place, for several "specials" by almost superhuman efforts forced themselves into the same compartment, and began to "pump" Macdonald. His words were taken down in short-hand, and when the train arrived at Exeter at one o'clock in the morning, the reporters jumped out and supplemented the accounts despatched from Plymouth by "further particulars" gleaned in the train between Plymouth and Exeter. Through the energy thus displayed, all the leading papers in the kingdom were enabled on the following morning to place before their readers a concise account of the calamity.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, 10th February.

THE WEATHER AND ROADS.

We are getting into our "dog days" rather early, for just now, during the day, the sun is more than warm, and inclines one to think that a punkah is not at all to be despised. Another indication of warm weather is the heavy fogs which have put in an appearance during the past few mornings ; this is a sure sign here that rain is far off, and goodness knows we require a few showers sadly ; our roads are getting so pulverised that dust is ankle-deep all about, and to walk on other than the small path in Rotten Row is to subject oneself to a coating of fine powder, giving him the appearance of a copper coloured Indian.

Really our roads are a standing disgrace, and it would appear that as several Departments have each a finger in the pie, none can be blamed for the wretched state of affairs. The metal used is about the size of a man's fist, and as the worthy road-makers are sparing in the use of gravel, it does not take long for it to crop up, and the appearance of the road surfaces, when this occurs, is a sight that would cause the ghost of Macadam to shiver. Daily some accident to horse or carriage happens, and not till we kill somebody I suppose will any notice be taken of the disgraceful state of our station roads. Now, in the district, matters are far different, and although heavy traffic passes over some of the trunk lines, there is not much to complain of on the score of bad roads. Some few months back a cry was set up by some of the Coffee Planters regarding the insecure state of a Ghaut Road, and as it was brought very prominently to notice, it was speedily made right ; but we here may howl till we are tired.

DEPARTURE OF THE 89TH.

The gallant 89 h marched out of the station on Tuesday last, having the previous day vacated their barracks and gone into camp on the Arab Line parade ground, in order that they might shake themselves into "marching order." Up to the last it was expected that Government would countermand the route march ; but the authorities were inexorable, and as it was necessary to test the properties of a new "filtering water cart," the Regiment had to march. The route taken was *via* Oossoor and Vaniembaddy, Vellore and Arcot ; since the march of the King's Dragoon Guards, when they left here for China, no Regiment has gone that way, and no doubt it will be a rare sight for the country bumpkins to see a lot of redcoats on the tramp. Two companies of the 89th stay behind till the arrival of the 45th—one company of which from Port Blair has arrived—these will proceed by rail to Trichinopoly to relieve the detachment of the 21st N.B. Fusiliers, who will leave for Burmah

The departure of H.M.'s 89th is much regretted, as they gained an excellent reputation for steadiness, and good conduct during their stay here ; and at their last inspection, General Borton, commanding the Division, complimented Col. Thorpe, the officers and men, on their good behaviour and discipline, and said that in his estimation they were a credit to the army. Some of the Residents gave the N. C. O. a farewell party prior to their departure, an instance of good feeling never before exhibited to any Regiment stationed here.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Various moves are on the board in the distribution of appointments in the Mysore Commission. As Mr. Gordon, Judicial Commissioner, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, he is to be succeeded by Mr. Ross D. Mangles from Bengal—this gentleman formerly acted in the same office for nearly two years and was highly spoken of. Major Cole has returned from leave, and reverted to his *pukka* appointment of Inam Commissioner, relieving Col. Puckle, who goes also on leave. Major John Campbell goes to Nagar as Commissioner of that Division, in room of Col. T. Clerk, who has retired from the service—it was rumoured very strongly that a native was to be made Commissioner, but this could not be done without putting one over the heads of several seniors. The Small Cause Court sees Mr. L. Ricketts back again, as Major Lindsay also goes away on furlough ; on the return of Col. Benson in September next, Mr. Ricketts will, it is understood, vacate. The Moonsiff's scheme having proved a success, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned its introduction into a second division—Astagram—and eight Moonsiffs have been appointed, seven of whom are Brahmins, and one European only. The scheme is to be extended to Nagar also shortly. Major Bowen, R.E., goes on leave soon, and it is expected that Mr. Cathcart Dobbs, C.E., will take his division.

The Judicial Assistant's work having now been considerably lessened by the introduction of the Moonsiff scheme throughout the Province, some reductions will be made in this grade, not at once, but gradually. As the present incumbents are otherwise provided for, their posts will not be filled. Mr. Gordon has made a very careful selection of men for Moonsiffs, and it is very satisfactory to know that not only do they work hard, but the people seem to be generally satisfied at the manner in which their suits are viewed and disposed of. It is not an unusual thing for a poor ryot to spend months, day after day, at an Assistant's Court, in the vain hope of getting his "small affair" settled ; but now it is different, and the change is for the best.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS, &C.

Various improvements have been made in the Lal Bagh gardens, which, under the direction of Colonel Puckle—who spared no trouble or pains—bids fair to become the best gardens in India. Saturday has been set apart for ticket holders, and as the Band plays in the gardens on that evening only, the beauty and fashion of the station are to be seen on the terrace walk. On other days, and especially on Sundays, the number of daily visitors is very large, and when a native holiday occurs, the people flock to it in thousands, their chief delight being in staring at the wild beasts—the Lion especially, for which they seem to have a great regard, as something above the brute creation. The half yearly Flower show will be held to-morrow (of which more in my next), and I fancy there will be a large show of flowers and fruit. The market just now does not show any fruit for sale, which is owing to the show, for which all the gardeners are reserving their best. Some new varieties of vegetable have been introduced into the kitchen garden at the Lal Bagh by Mr. Cameron, whose *forte* seems to lay in this way. The Vanilla plants are doing well, and will give a good yield this year.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools have all opened for work again, but parents complain generally that too many holidays are allowed, and this complaint is well founded. Taking the whole year round, the students have about 3 months' holidays, and in one school, where the Principal is a very High Churchman, all the saints days are also made into holidays for the school. Old people look back at their school days, and argue that as they were contented with a month at Xmas, so ought it to be now. The Government High School is to have a couple of extra masters, and a Vice-Principal ; and three other zillah schools, to work up to the F. A. Standard, are to be established shortly.

SIR RICHARD MEADE.

Sir Richard Meade leaves for Baroda on Saturday next. Lady Meade and family accompany him to Bombay on their way to England. It is rumoured here that Sir Richard will be appointed to Baroda, after matters have been settled there, and that Sir Douglas Forsyth will succeed him here.

THE ABKAREE TRAFFIC.

The Mysore Government has secured a lac of Rupees yearly by the farming out of the Abkarry contract of the Mysore District for the next five years. The contract period lapsing this month, Government call for tenders, and the highest for Rs 2,20,000, by Mr. E. E. Brown has been accepted. For the Hassan District the offer of Mr. Davy was accepted, of Rs. 60,000. Both these districts were held by Captain Taylor for the past five years, for Rs. 1,80,000—and had it not been for the determination of the Chief Commissioner to give "fair play and no favour," this extra lac would have been lost, by the official shuffling that generally takes place on these occasions.

The "energetic" Committee of the "Anglo Indian Aid Association" have at last done *something.* They have actually after *four* months' hard work managed to draw up a memorial for submission to the Governor General. If this is the rate at which "aid" is to be afforded, no wonder that many are disgusted at the matter. The absence of the names of a few really practical men, who would and *could* spare time to work the society up is much to be regretted ; but like a good many other local matters there are those who will serve their own ends at other's cost.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail, and the following additional passengers :—For Southampton—Mr. H. G. Edwards.

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the last batch of eight prisoners concerned in the above case were tried before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury. The following prisoners were placed on their trial :—Hossein Esmail, Boonhan Jumal Banoo Noor Mahomed, Boondan Buggan, Ahmed Moosa, Rogay Cassum, Vanayekhan Fuzool Ali, and Rowjee Dewjee. All the prisoners, except Rogay Cassum, were charged with having on various dates in the year 1873 and 1874 accepted illegal gratifications from fisherwomen and others frequenting the Dongree private market ; also, with having committed extortion by putting one Peerbhoy Damjee in fear of injury and thereby inducing him to deliver to them Rs. 15, and by putting one Meer Ali Somjee in fear of injury to Peerbhoy Damjee and thereby inducing him to deliver to them Rs. 15 Rogay Cassum was charged with having accepted illegal gratifications from persons frequenting the Mahim Augur Private Market. Each of the prisoners was also charged with abetting the rest in the commission of the offences of extortion and receiving illegal gratifications. To all the charges the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr Lang with Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

COMMON JURY.

Mr E W Flower
Mr J Luke
Mr W Duncan
Mr F Burdett
Mr A Stewart
Mr G A Henderson
Mr A King
Mr J Foster
Mr M F Esperance
Mr F DeMello
Mr Madusudun Damodhur
Mr Abraham Daniel.

Mr. Lang in stating the facts of the case to the jury said the prisoners at the bar were charged as they had heard with a series of offences committed at the Doongree private market in Bombay, and at the Mahim Augur private market. They were charged, first with receiving gratification other than legal remuneration they being public servants; and secondly, with extortion, and then there was a general charge of abetment against each of them. The prisoners were peons in the service of the Municipality, and they were appointed from time to time to the different public and private markets in Bombay, and it was their duty to superintend and look after these markets. For that work they were appointed by the Municipality. The jury would hear that there were certain persons in and about Bombay who owned private markets. Over these markets peons in the service of the Municipality were appointed, and the owners of the markets paid to Mr. Higgins on the part of the Municipality the wages of these peons, and then Mr. Higgins paid the peons. This was the position of the prisoners at the bar, and it would be for the jury first of all to consider whether or not they were public servants. He thought the jury would be of opinion that they were public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code. This, however, had only reference to the charge of receiving illegal gratifications. It had nothing to do with the second branch of charges, that of extortion, because they could be found guilty of that even though they were not public servants. Regarding this branch of the charges the jury would hear that at the Doongree private market the municipal peons, and among them the prisoners actually contracted with the owner of the market that they were to receive Rs. 15 a month in order that they might cease to exact illegal fees from the persons who had stalls in the market, and from the squatters. The jury would hear from Peerbhoy Damjee's managers that when he first became manager of the market frequent complaints were made to him of the fees levied on the persons who frequented that market by the sepoys. He complained to the sepoys and was informed that it had been the custom for many years past for the owner of the market to pay Rs. 15 in order that these fees might not be exacted, and therefore he was compelled to pay the money. He (Mr. Lang) thought the jury would be of opinion that by the conduct of the sepoys Peerbhoy Damjee and Meer Ali Somjee were put in fear of injury, the injury being that if these illegal fees continued to be levied the persons who frequented the market would cease to frequent it any longer, and that thus they were induced to pay to the sepoys the sum of Rs. 15 a month, and therefore the sepoys were guilty of extortion, as defined in Section 383 of the Penal Code. He would now pass on to what took place at the Mahim market, and then the jury would find that there was a somewhat similar course of procedure, though the evidence did not show that the sepoys contracted directly with the owner of the market for the payment of their illegal gratifications, but that they extorted it directly from the persons who frequented the market. The jury would hear that the sepoys regularly collected a sum of 3 pies from every person who sold fish or other food in the market, and this went on from year to year, and all the peons who were employed at this market insisted on receiving these illegal gratifications. The last branch of the charges against the prisoners was that they abetted each other in the commission of these offences. Now, when the jury considered that the sepoys were shifted every month, as they would hear from Mr. Higgins, from one market to another, and that every fresh sepoy still insisted on making the same charges, he (Mr. Lang) thought they would have no hesitation in saying that the prisoners must have entered into a conspiracy before hand for the purpose of levying these illegal fees, and that each of them was, therefore, guilty of abetting the offences, which the others had committed.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Patrick Charles Higgins, Superintendent of markets in Bombay, said there was a distinction between public and private markets. The Doongree cooly, the Mahim, and the Augur markets are private bazaars. The prisoners were peons in the service of the Municipality, and it was part of their duty to attend the private markets. The owner of the market in which they served was billed monthly for their wages, and witness received the money as the Agent of the Municipality. Certain deductions were made, and the rest went to the sepoys. They were appointed and dismissed formerly under orders of the Health Officer, but latterly of the Commissioner. The owners of the private markets cannot appoint or dismiss a peon. Each of the prisoners attended each private market by turn. Their duties were to see the markets clean, to keep regularity in the markets, and to seize any meat or fish offered for sale that was unfit for human food. The prisoner were all old servants of the municipality except two.

In answer to some of the prisoners, witness stated that they had occasionally seized bad meat and fish, for which the sellers were fined by the magistrates.

To Mr. Lang—None of the prisoners had a right to collect any fee in the private markets. If no reports were made during the month by a peon in charge of a private market, witness would shift him to another market.

Meer Ally Somjee, among other things said—I am in the employ of Peerbhoy Damjee, who has contracted the collection of fees in the Doongree market. I collect the rents and the squatters' fees too. I never employed a municipal peon to collect the fees for me. Fishwomen attend the market and are charged a fee varying from half an anna to two annas and a half. The fee is levied for each sitting in the morning and the evening. It is levied on each basket. One municipal sepoy attends the market. My master has had the contract for the last two years. At the beginning of the contract, fishwomen complained to me that the sepoys took from them two pice in addition to what they had to pay to the owner ; and that they could not bear the additional burden. They said they were poor, and would have to leave the bazaar if the burden was continued. In consultation with my master, I thereupon made an arrangement to pay Rs. 15 to the sepoys and Rs. 15 to Jemadar Ally Mahomed every month. I made the arrangement with Ally Mahomed, who said he was in the habit of receiving similar payments from the owners of the other bazaars. From that time I continued to make the payments of Rs 30 a month down to three or four months ago. I have paid monies at the above rate to all the first seven prisoners.

To the Court—I do not remember how many times or how long ago I paid each of them.

To Mr. Henderson, a juror—I do not remember to which of the prisoners I made the last payment. The man to whom I made the last payment is not here : he has been dismissed from the bazaar establishment.

To the court—I paid him three or four months ago.

Bundeally Mahomed said—I am a mehta in the employ of Peerbhoy Damjee, who has contracted the Doongree bazaar. Meer Ally the last witness, is the bazaar manager ; and by his orders I paid Rs. 15 monthly to the sepoys and Rs. 15 for the Jemadar. (Refers to entries of payments made on the 2nd January, 18th January, 7th March, 1st May, 3rd May, 5th July, 2nd August, and 3rd September, to the sepoys and jemadar on account of the Doongree bazaar.) My master had no sepoy or jemadar in his employ, and I made the entries by order of Meer Ally.

Nagai, fishwoman, said—I sell fish in the Lower Mahim bazaar, and pay a pice per basket to the owner of the bazaar for rent In addition to that payment, I paid three pice to the Sircar's sepoys, who are changed every month. I paid the sepoys to induce them not to spoil the fish, as they were in the habit of striking the fish with sticks. I have been paying the sepoys in this way for about a year and a half for every day I went to the bazaar. I have thus paid prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 8, and others who are not here. I have not paid since this matter was noised abroad.

Ragha Cumla, a fisherman of Worlee, used to sell fish in the lower Mahim or Augur bazaar and paid a fee of one pice per basket to the owner of the bazaar, and three pice to the Sircar's sepoys. He had paid the fee to prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 8, in order that they might allow him to sell fish.

Another fisherman said he made similar payments to Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8

Lall Bhawoo, a butcher, held a stall in the Lower Mahim market, and was in the habit of paying a fee of two annas to the Sircar's sepoys for allowing a bad carcass of mutton to be sold. Witness had paid Nos. 4 and 6 in this way.

Gunnoo Balsett said his father had the contract of the Augur market, and he collected the fees for him. The Sircar's sepoys had no authority to levy fees in the market. Witness once saw No. 3 receiving fees from the fruit-sellers.

This was the case for the prosecution. The prisoners, in their defence, handed in a statement written in the most unintelligible English averring that they were family men and asking his lordship to be merciful.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after retiring for a short time for consultation, found all the prisoners guilty of receiving gratifications other than legal remunerations,—recommending the seventh prisoner only to mercy.

Mr. Lang—I am asked to state on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner that he does not desire severe punishment to the sepoys.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—The offence of which you have been convicted is not of the same gravity as that of which some others in the service of the Municipality have been found guilty ; and the sentence of the Court upon you (naming prisoners Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21 of the calendar) is that you be severally imprisoned for four calender months ; and that you, Inayet Khan Fuzul Ally (No. 20) whom the jury have recommended to mercy, be imprisoned for two calendar months.

The prisoner Chand Cassum, No. 2 of the calendar, the havildar of market peons, who was found guilty by another jury, was brought forward for sentence.

His Lordship said—Chand Cassum, it seems to me that your offence is more serious than that of the sepoys who form the bulk of the prisoners. You were placed in a responsible position over the sepoys. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be imprisoned for nine calendar months.

Prisoners Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the calendar, who were found guilty by a third jury the other day, were lastly called up for sentence.

His Lordship naming the nine prisoners said—The offence or rather the offences of which you have been convicted seems to me to stand between the offence of Chand Cassum and that of those sepoys who were tried to-day. The distinction consists in this, that the gratifications you received were for doing something which you must have known was inconsistent with your duty, namely, passing bad meat. The sentence upon you is that you be severally imprisoned for six months.

The First Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MORE RAMPANT EXPRESSIONS OF "NATIVE PATRIOTISM."

A difficult question has been propounded to us, as if there were no solution for it, and it is this—How comes it that the natives like the Baroda kingdom, and hate the possession of that kingdom by the British Government, seeing that the ruling race is so just and civilized, and that Baroda has been for many years under the worst native princes that ever had territorial dominion in India ? What is ours is ours, and nobody likes to part with it. The king of Baroda, however bad, is one of the people, and the English people, however good, are foreigners. It is an absurd thing to say that because the English are good the native population should resign their country to Englishmen in preference to their own ruler. The English people, whatever may be their good qualities, are conquerors ; and they evidently like to enjoy the fruits of their conquest. They have shed blood upon scores of battle fields, and their countrymen have braved perils and disasters for which the present is the time to have a compensation. In Baroda we do not like an English rule, we do not like English civilians occupying the districts, and English Police Inspectors catching the thieves, for this very good reason, we should think, that Baroda is in our own possession, is ruled by one of ourselves, has an administrative agency composed of men who have not come from England, from Cooper's Hill and other places, but who are born in the country, whose interests are our interests and whose good our good. The English rule is good, and the native rule is bad, but observe that the former is an alien rule, and the latter our own. Is there a man in the country so base as would not be an advocate for the permanence of a native kingdom like Baroda ? Are our professions of patriotism, love of our country, and of our kind, mere professions and nothing more that we should recommend Lord Northbrook to hand the State of Baroda to the tender mercies of British Civilians ? If this is expected of us we must be either more than men or less than men, but we believe it is dishonourable to a degree human language cannot adequately express in a native of India to work for the disintegration of a native state which is dependent no doubt upon the paramount power and bound by mutual treaty stipulations. Therefore we are glad that the people of our presidency have unanimously taken the right view of the grave question which has been before us for some time ; and we are perfectly sure that they have done themselves great honour by the abundant sympathy which has been shown for the Guicowar, a greatly misguided man, a creature partly of the British Government and partly of his unscrupulous and bad courtiers. We do not now speak of the guilt of the Guicowar, and it is as likely that he is guilty as that he is not. And though he may be guilty, his guilt ought not to be considered so great as some would have us believe, and the occurrence is like one often met with in any of our police courts.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE BANGALORE ANGLO INDIAN AID ASSOCIATION.

To the Secretary of State for India, London.

Humbly Sheweth.—That your Memorialists who are subjects of Her Majesty the Queen either of British birth or direct descendants of Europeans domiciled in the country, are the Executive Committee appointed by a number of persons who have formed themselves into an Association for the promotion of the interests of the Anglo-Indian community resident in this part of India, and that your Memorialists thus represent, in fact, the whole Anglo-Indian community of the city of Mysore.

2. That the need of such an Association has forced itself on the attention of your Memorialists owing to the impoverished condition and uncertain prospects of many of the Anglo-Indian community around them, and the increasing difficulty felt by these in obtaining means of livelihood.

3. That owing to many circumstances, and, among others, to the construction of Railways, which renders necessary the employment of a large number of Europeans, and owing also to the numbers of European Military Pensioners who have settled down in the country, this element of the population has increased greatly within the last few years. The Anglo-Indian population of the Province of Mysore, of which alone, your Memorialists speak, is stated in the last census to be 4,515

4. That strenuous efforts are being made by the Association which your Memorialists represent, to teach useful and remunerative trades to the youths of this needy class of their fellow-subjects. Great difficulties, however, lie in the way of these efforts ; for, not only must some considerable time elapse before labours in this direction are attended with practical results ; but, these persons, differing as they do in race, religion, manners and customs from the native surrounding population can scarcely expect to be able at once to compete with them on equal terms in many industrial occupations.

5. That in respect to loyalty to Her Majesty, the Anglo-Indian community will yield to none ; and its interests are so completely bound up with those of the British Administration that in all emergencies, members of this class of Her Majesty's subjects are likely to prove most valuable auxiliaries to the British Army ; and your Memorialists cannot do better than quote the memorable words of the late lamented Lord Canning on this point in para 5 of his minute : "The Eurasian class have a special claim upon us. The presence of a British Government has called them into being : they serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the Natives can as yet serve it and more cheaply and conveniently than Europeans can do so ; and they are a class which, whilst it draws little or no support from its connection with England, is without that deep root in and hold of the soil of India from which our Native public servants through their families and relatives derive advantage."

6. That much success has attended the formation of Volunteer Regiments composed of Anglo-Indians at Madras, Bangalore and Mysore ; and that these Regiments have been complimented on their efficiency by Officers of high standing and of great Indian experience, among whom may be named Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief in India ; and Sir Frederick Paul Haines, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Further, Anglo-Indians are known to have done good service formerly as Drivers in Field Batteries of Artillery ; as Artificers ; and, during the mutinies, in the Lahore Light Horse : and in many other cases, well known, doubtless, to your Lordship.

7. That regarded from a purely monetary point of view, the employment of Anglo-Indians in the Army in India would effect a great saving to Government, as each recruit is said to cost the Government £100 by the time he lands in the country, and it takes some years before he is acclimatised. The cost of the passage back to England has further to be taken into account.

8 Your Memorialists therefore pray,

I. That Anglo-Indians who are found to be fit on Medical and other grounds, may be admitted into the English Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry and into the Artillery ;

II. That a company of Anglo-Indians may be raised and attached to the Sappers and Miners.

III. That Anglo-Indians may be again enlisted as Drivers in Field Batteries of Artillery ; and

IV. That one or more Regiments of Anglo-Indians may be raised for each Presidency to replace the old European Regiments.

9. And your Memorialists, will ever pray.

G. U. Pope, D. D., President.
E. Gasnier, R. C. Chaplain, (for Dr. Chevalier, Vicar Apostolic of Mysore.)
T. G. Clarke, (late Senior Magistrate of Madras.)
J. H. Orr, M. D., (President Municipal Board.)
P. Curley, Captain.
J. H. Walton, (Missionary, London Mission.)
J S. Williams, (Missionary, Wesleyan Mission.)
C. Franklin, (Retired Missionary Church of England.)
E. Pereira, (Sudr Ameen.)
J. D. Jordan, Honorary Financial Secretary and Treasurer.
J. W. Hayes, Senior, Honorary General Secretary.

A Shocking Murder.—A woman was most cruelly murdered in the Oosootta Taluq last week. She appears to have been first stunned, and then hacked to pieces, the joints being dissevered from the trunk, and the latter pitched away into the midst of a dense jungle. When natives do indulge in breaking the sixth commandment, they do it after a most ghastly fashion, amply sufficient in itself to corroborate the worst and most revolting stories told of the mutiny of 1857. If these things are done in the green tree what shall be done in the dry, and how true it is of the savage side of the native character that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE *STANDARD'S* REVIEW OF MR. KINGLAKE'S NEW VOLUME.*

First Notice.

The fourth volume of the history of the Crimean war brought down the narrative to the close of the battle of Balaklava. That disastrous yet glorious day had produced mixed results. It is true that the attempt of Liprandi to wrest Balaklava from our grasp had been baffled chiefly by the cool tenacity of Colin Campbell and his favourite regiment, the Sutherland Highlanders. The huge mass of Russian horsemen which had sought to sever the line of communication between the plateau and our base of operations had been sabred, broken up, and driven back by the desperate valour of the few weak squadrons led by Scarlett. Later on, too, Russian horse, foot, and artillery had been checked in the valley which opens out on to Tchargow by the glorious suicide of Cardigan's light brigade. On the other hand the latter had not only reaped none of the fruits of victory, but had been almost annihilated, and Liprandi had driven them away with much slaughter from the chain of redoubts which ran along the Woronzoff Road, and at the end of the battle still held those works. If Liprandi had not completely effected his object on the 25th October, he had at all events secured a position whence a renewed attempted might with greater hope of success be essayed. He greatly threatened our line of communication with our depot of food and ammunition, and caused us to disseminate our forces to a most detrimental extent. Indeed, dominating the plain of Balaklava as he did, he had changed the conditions of the struggle. The besiegers had become the besieged. Not content, however, with the attainment of what may be termed a strategical victory, the Russian leaders were resolved ere long to strike such a tactical blow as should terminate the campaign at a stroke, and completely annihilate the impious hosts who had dared to defile the holy soil of Russia with their presence. In the meantime Liprandi's troops where not altogether confident. They had felt the weight of the swords wielded by British dragoons, and had had their dash almost completely taken out of them. The redoubts, however, remained in their hands as visible and substantial trophies of victory. As Mr. Kinglake puts it, "the facts were such that, by means of a partial suppression and a little of the usual embroidery, they could be narrated in a way highly gratifying to any of the Russians who were not themselves on the field. . . Thus, whilst such of the Russians as had taken part in the battle, or had witnessed its most famous incidents, had good reason for being disheartened those of their fellow-countrymen who had only heard of the conflict through rumour and official reports might will be transported with joy." Taking advantage the enthusiasm excited in the garrison of Sebastopol at the pretended victory, and with probably the twofold view of drawing off attention from Liprandi and of reconnoitering the ground which was to be the site of the—as it was hoped—complete overthrow of the Allies, it was determined to make a sortie in force. The action, which was the result of this determination was on a small scale, and not very vigorously conducted. It was, as the author says, a sort of rehearsal of the battle which was shortly to follow. Indeed, it has been termed by us "The Little Inkermann." It is difficult, without the aid of the plans and maps so liberally given by Mr. Kinglake, to follow the events of the day, and it would be tedious to attempt a long written description of the ground. We shall, therefore, deal with the subject in only a few words. The plateau occupied by the Allies is bounded on the north by Sebastopol and the harbour ; on the east and south-east by the valley of the Tchernaya and the undulating basin which lies between the latter and Balaklava, the sea completing the circumference. This plateau is indented by alternate ravines and spurs running WN and SE. On the extreme right of the semi-circular position taken up by the forces especially devoted to the attack of Sebastopol was a long tongue of land, called by the Allies, Mount Inkermann. About the centre of Mount Inkermann is a sort of huge mound, called Shell-hill. At the south-east extremity of the spur, close to where, by a sort of isthmus, it is joined to the general plateau, is an upper hill, forming a re-entering angle towards the town—one face, called the Fore Ridge, running due north, the other, called the Home Ridge, running due west. Mount Inkermann is much broader at the northern than at the southern end, and is bounded on the right, looking towards the town by the valley of Inkermann, and on the left by Careening Ravine It is notched on every side, save on that of the above-mentioned isthmus, by ravines. Much of Mount Inkermann was covered by brushwood. Behind the Home Ridge was the Second Division, with pickets thrown out in advance. The reader should bear in mind the above description of the ground, as it will help him to understand the battle of Inkermann

About midday, on the 26th October, Colonel Federoff, with six battalions and four light guns, in all about 4,300 men, marched out of Sebastopol, ascended Mount Inkermann, and taking advantage of the nature of the ground to cover his movements formed his troops across the ridge and advanced against Shell-hill. To protect his right a body of about 700 men defiled along Careening Ravine. Federoff formed his men in three lines. First of all came a swarm of skirmishers ; in support was a line of company columns, and in reserve a line of battalion columns. The single company picketed on Shell hill obstinately disputed the advance of the Russians, but, pressed in front and turned on the right, was obliged to retire. The same tactics prevailed with three other companies extended in support to the south of Shell-hill. All four companies—each about 60 strong—offered an obstinate resistance, under the command of Major Champion, who, like one of Cromwell's troopers, was as vigorous at fighting as at praying. Our men, with the pride of their race, were indignant at being driven back, even by vastly superior numbers. One of the officers, Conolly, who afterwards received a commission in the Guards, in martial fury rushed into the midst of a clump of Russians, and felled first one man with his field glass, and then another with his sword. This tenacity was somewhat thrown away, indeed, for the division which had soon got under arms, could not long avail against the continued front and flank attacks of the Russians. Soon Federoff's four guns were placed on Shell-hill, and opened fire, whilst the infantry pushed our pickets still further to the rear. At length they rallied behind a low wall, and the 18 guns on the Home Ridge opened fire. Federoff saw that if he was to accomplish anything he must bring up his reserves. Three separate battalions were, therefore, successively pushed forward, but the fire from our guns was too much for them. They wavered, broke, and fell back under cover. At this critical moment Federoff was struck down. The enemy retreated ; strong supports were pushed forward to back up the pickets, and, harassed by the fire of infantry and artillery, the Russians made the best of their way back to Sebastopol, the wary Sir De Lacy Evans taking care, however, not to carry the pursuit too far. The Careening Bay column was opposed by Lieutenant Goodlake, of the Coldstreams, with 60 volunteer sharpshooters. These retired for some distance, till they reached a small trench. There they halted, and successfully barred the road against their assailants. When Fedoroff's men fell back the column above mentioned also retreated, pressed by Goodlake, who was aided by Captain Markham with a few of the Rifle Brigade. On their way back they were smitten by Mr. Hewitt, R.N., who was in charge of the Lancaster gun on the ridge to the west of Careening Ravine. In order to bring his gun to bear upon them Mr. Hewitt had to throw down part of the parapet. He did not hesitate to do so, and fired with considerable effect. Thus this armed reconnaissance, conducted by 5000 men, was calmly and completely repulsed by De Lacy Evans with only 2,600 infantry and 18 guns, one battery having been lent him by the Duke of Cambridge. The losses on either side were still more unequal and in inverse rates to the strength of the contending parties. The British lost 89 killed and wounded ; the Russians acknowledge that their killed and wounded amounted to 270, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners

After his description of the lesser Inkerman, Mr. Kinglake devotes a short chapter to a statement of the circumstances connected with the dormant commission of commander-in-chief entrusted to Sir George Cathcart. He dwells at more length on this subject than its importance would seem at first glance to merit ; but he conceives that the giving of this dormant commission to Sir George had an influence on the conduct of that officer at Inkermann. In his opinion it made him too self-reliant and apt to chafe at the control of Lord Raglan. The facts are in a few words these. The Duke of Newcastle had secretly provided that, in case of any thing happening to Lord Raglan, Sir George Cathcart should assume the command. Sir John Burgoyne was, it is true, the next senior officer, but he was an Engineer officer, and it was thought by the Home Government out of the question that, he should aspire to employment outside his own area. Indeed, it was believed that he would refuse the command if offered him. To those who have lived to see, the overwhelming influence which officers of the so-called scientific corps now exercise on all British military affairs, the notion that an Engineer could be deemed incapable of filling any post may seem odd. Some may also accuse the Duke of Newcastle of illiberal prejudices. In fairness, however, it should be mentioned that it was entirely contrary to precedent that an Engineer officer should exercise any command save over Sappers. Moreover, as a rule, the narrowing effect of the training received by Royal Engineers, and the little intercourse which they have with soldiers, does as a rule produce this effect, that Engineer officers are not, fitted for aught but purely engineer work, or mere consultative functions. Sir John Burgoyne was possibly one of the rare exceptions—as he was never tried we can say no more—and when that fact and his willingness to assume the leadership of the army were known a change in the arrangements took place. Next in seniority to Sir John Burgoyne was Sir George Brown, but his temper and discretion were distrusted, and it was resolved to pass him over also Lord Raglan chafed at the idea that he should be in daily intercourse with Sir George Brown, and yet keep silence about the mortification which was possibly in store for him. Apparently, as some compensation to himself, he rather avoided Sir George Cathcart, who, in a private letter, complained that he was not taken into the commander-in-chief's confidence. Shortly after the Government, having changed their opinion of Sir George Brown, revoked the dormant commission, and it is but justice to Sir George Cathcart to say that he expressed himself gratified at the decision.

To return to the progress of the campaign. Lord Raglan was justified in feeling anxiety as to the safety of Balaklava. Liprandi, with 22,000 men and 78 guns, threatened it from the low range of heights which run spine-like across the plain. Two plans were, in the opinion of the English general, open to him. One was to withdraw troops for the reinforcement of Balaklava from the plateau. The other was to change his base to Kamiesch, abandon Balaklava, and concentrate his whole army on the plateau. Having almost resolved to adopt the latter course, he had already given some preliminary orders on the subject when he was overruled by the Commissary-General Fielder, who declared that if Balaklava were abandoned he could not undertake to supply the army. Sir Edmund Lyons, fearing loss of *Morale*, also strongly protested against the design of Lord Raglan. The latter therefore resolved to make the best of his actual position. A screw line-of-battle ship was brought into the harbour, a large number of seamen were added to the marines, who already held the place. Vinoy, with a Brigade, was on the ground. Then there were many battalions of the unjustly despised Turks, but the mainstay of Sir Colin Campbell was 2,000 British soldiers, including the whole of the Highland Brigade.

We now come to the preparations made by the Russians for the battle of Inkermann. The 4th Russian Corps, released from all fears of Austria, had long been moving round from the neighbourhood of Odessa to the Crimea, and their progress was accelerated by the use of large numbers of country carts. By Saturday, the 4th November, "the reinforcements thus hurried to the scene of the conflict had amounted to so large a number that the effective strength of the troops then gathered under Prince Mentschikoff, and acting as land forces on the Sebastapol theatre of war, must be computed at not less than 120,000" To oppose these the Allies had, including the seamen and marines, disembarked an effective strength of about 65 000 combatants ; of these, 31,000 were French infantry and 16 000 English infantry. Besides these, Canrobert had 5,000 and Raglan 6,000 Turks. The Allied commanders had, however, from the events of the 25th October, imbibed a most unjust prejudice against the Turkish soldiers, and did not reckon them among their effective forces. Even, however, including the Turks, Canrobert and Raglan had under their orders more than 77,000 combatants. Mr. Kinglake tells us how these were disposed. "With the exception of the troops which guarded the head-quarter camps and the two French ports of supply, the infantry forces of the Allies were extended in a much bending line, which rested on the sea, near Streletska Bay, ran parallel with the bend of the Sebastopol defences till it reached the Careening Ravine, then—carried all at once towards the north—was made to enfold half Mount Inkermann within its network of pickets, and then turned back again southward along the crest of the Sopoune Ridge, and held on along the edge of the top land in the trace of the re-entering angle which marks the pass by the Col, then descended abruptly by the Chersonese, stretched eastward in front of Kadikoi, and ended with the defences of Balaklava." On the left of the line were three divisions of the French siege corps. The nearest of these to the British was Prince Napoleon's and that would, by the road it would have to take, have to march six miles before it reached the camp of the second division, which, as we have said, formed the right of the army. As to succour from other divisions, little or none could be obtained without weakening the line at some point. In fact, the whole British army was distributed along a single line and watching with its pickets the right front, the right, and the rear of the plateau ; and having besides to guard the trenches it was weak everywhere, and utterly without reserves. The right was the most vulnerable, and also the weakest as regarded troops, of the position. Canrobert might have afforded support, but he was nervous about Liprandi, and had accumulated a large body of troops on the south-eastern crests—*i.e.*, those looking towards Balaklava—of the position. Knowing as he did that the Russians had received, and were receiving considerable reinforcements, and feeling that his part of the position at all events was scantily manned, Lord Raglan became anxious. His troops, he wrote on the 3rd November, were well posted, but there were not enough of them. Despite the peril, which he was too clear-sighted not to perceive, he kept up his firmness, writing to the Duke of Newcastle on the above-mentioned date, 'Thus we have plenty to think of, and all I can say is we will do our best." Two days later took place the battle of Inkermann, which we will deal with in a second notice.

Second Notice.

The dispositions of the Russians for the attack in the position of the Allies were comprehensive and skilful. The main attack was to be made on Mount Inkermann by General Dannenberg at the head of about 40,000 men, divided into two almost equal corps. One of the latter was commanded by Pauloff, the other by Soimonoff. Soimonoff had 100 Cossacks and 38 guns, and Pauloff 97 guns. Soimonoff was to issue from the Karabeline suburb, and Pauloff to descend from the heights which overhung the spot where the Tchernaya fell into the harbour on the right bank of the river. Once united on the summit of Mount Inkermann, at its northern extremity, General Dannenberg was to assume the command, and with his whole force to advance along the ridge on the Second Division. Having defeated the latter, he was to try and roll up the allied line from right to left. Prince Gortschakoff, at the head of Liprandi's 22,000 men, with 88 guns, was to communicate by the valley of the Tchernaya with Pauloff's corps, and from the very commencement of the action to feint against Bosquet, who, we have seen, occupied the southern half of that edge of the plateau overlooking the valley of Balaklava. By these feints he was to prevent Bosquet from sending any assistance to the English, and as soon as he should see that Dannenberg had rolled up the English line, Gortschakoff was to ascend the plateau and effect a junction with his victorious comrades. The troops in the town were also to take part in the action. A sortie was to be made against the extreme left of the French siege works, and all along the line the garrison was ordered to fire on any infantry columns which might come within range, and even should confusion be observed in any of the allied batteries, to move out and seize them. The strength of the troops actually occupying Mount Inkermann was—Second Division, 2,966, and volunteer sharpshooters under Goodlake. Sir De Lacy Evans being sick on board ship, General Pennefather commanded the division. In order fully to understand the nature of his charge we must ascertain what amount of reinforcement could with the utmost efforts be brought to his assistance, for in truth the Second Division itself was little better than an outpost, part of the troops being on picket and the remainder constituting virtually no more than a grand guard. Mr. Kinglake computes that all the succour possible was afforded to Pennefather by the English, and states that these reinforcements amounted from first to last to 5,297 men with 26 guns. The French might have [illegible] and could certainly have brought up succour [illegible] The aid they sent reached the figure of 8 919 [illegible] 24 guns. Thus the whole of the allied troops [illegible] part in the battle amounted to about 17,200 [illegible] 62 guns. Of the French, however, only 3 575 [illegible] actually engaged. On the 5th November [illegible] broke. During part of the night between [illegible] and 5th there was a thick mist and drizzling rain. The chain of outposts about Shell hill—the mound which rose up about the centre of Mount Inkermann—were drawn in somewhat closer that was usual even at night. The officers with the pickets, deeming the night a good one for an attempted surprise, were especially on the alert. Captain Sargent, of the 95th, caused his men to reload their wetted rifles. The same officer a few hours after midnight heard a sound as of wheeled carriages moving near the head of the harbour. He reported the fact at once to the field-officer of the day. Captain Morgan, of the same regiment, heard the same noise, and sent off a non-commissioned officer to mention the circumstance. These sounds had been, however, often heard before, were ascribed to arabas, and the warning was not accepted in camp. The Second Division, as usual, stood to arms an hour before sunrise, but no symptoms of a coming attack being discerned were dismissed, and the wood-

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* "The Invasion of the Crimea." By A. W. Kinglake, Vol. V. London and Edinburgh :—W. Blackwood and Sons.

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and water parties sent out. The old pickets, too, having been relieved, were all in camp, with the exception of a couple. The new pickets were pushed forward to the position they ordinarily occupied during the day, and all seemed quiet in the front. Suddenly, just as day was beginning to break, a sentry of the picket commanded by Rowlands, of the 41st, thought he perceived, from his post on Shell hill, a Russian column approaching. Rowlands hurried forward, and, the mist then clearing a little, discovered two Russian battalions advancing. He ordered his men to open fire, and the Russians, startled by their reception, turned and fell back. This incident occurred just as day was beginning to break. Let us pause for an instant to consider the import of the fact. It is the rule of the service that the old pickets should be joined by the new pickets an hour before daybreak, because that is the hour at which an enemy generally forms up for attack, in order to conceal his preparations and to be ready to advance the moment it is light. The pickets at this critical hour are thus double their usual strength. When day breaks patrols are sent to the front, the pickets and sentries are pushed forward to the usual position, and no signs of attack being visible the relieved picket *then*, and *not till then*, marches back to camp. This old Peninsular custom, dictated alike by experience and common-sense, had however, apparently fallen into desuetude during a long interval of European peace. Be that as it may, it was not observed on the 5th November 1854; for it is undeniable that the old pickets marched back to camp before assurance had been obtained that no attack was to be feared. Moreover, free patrolling was evidently neglected. Now time is ever in war of priceless value, and such was particularly the case at Inkermann. Had Lord Raglan and General Canrobert received intimation of the presence of the Russians on the northern end of Mount Inkermann but one hour earlier than they did, preparations for reinforcing Pennefather might have been made betimes, and the cruel stress on the Second Division during the earlier part of the morning would have been much lightened. To return to the attack. Dannenberg, though strictly speaking his command was not to commence till his two corps had met on the summit of Mount Inkermann, thought fit to alter Menschikoff's directions to Pauloff, and even to order Soimonoff to attack the Victoria Ride—to the west of Careening Ravine—instead of Mount Inkermann. Soimonoff, however, making no remonstrance followed out the original plan. At 5 a.m. he started, and about three-quarters of an hour later his leading troops were drawn up on the summit of the ridge. There he excepted to, meet Pauloff's corps, but the latter had received orders to march at 2 a.m.; but the confusing directions of General Dannenberg "had been clogging their movements," and they failed to appear at the rendezvous at the appointed time. Soimonoff, however, after giving his troops ten minutes' rest, began his attack without waiting for Pauloff's co-operation. At 6 a.m. he advanced his men in the following order. First came a battalion of rifles in skirmishing order, then four battalions broken up into company columns, three companies of each battalion being in the first line, and the fourth company in the second line, while the four battalions of the Catherinburg Regiment marched in a line of contiguous battalion columns formed the reserve. Twenty-two guns accompanied this body of troops. The remainder of Soimonoff's corps was in the meant time still ascending Mount Inkermann. Goodlake, ever watchful and daring knew from hearing, though not from sight, that hostile columns were passing across his front. Having sent a messenger to give the alarm in camp he at once opened on the enemy. General Codrington having, as usual, ridden out in the early morning to reconnoitre, heard the sound of the firing and galloping back to camp, made his brigade of the Light Division fall in. At the same time a column called the Under Road column was moving along the Careening Ravine, in order to cover Soimonoff's right and to turn, if possible, the left of the Second Division. The strength and composition of this column are not accurately known but Mr Kinglake conjectures that it consisted, in addition to a few hundred riflemen from the Catherinburg Regiment, of one or two battalions of sailors or marines.

We now come to the most arduous part of our task, namely, the various disconnected events of the battle. By dividing it into periods, and by dint of his unrivalled skill in description, Mr. Kinglake has done much towards giving the reader a clear conception of this most confusing battle. Still there were so many episodes apparently unconnected with each other, and the necessity for studying the course of the fight with a plan at hand is so great that we cannot attempt to follow the author closely. We shall, therefore, only aim at summarising the events of each period. The first period, according to Mr. Kinglake's arrangement, extends from 5 45 a.m. to 7-30 a.m. Sir De Lacy Evans's conception of how the battle should have been fought is shown by his dispositions on the 26th October. His idea was that the whole of this force should be disposed on the heights in front of his camp, there to await an attack. Pennefather took a completely opposite view. "Without at all underrating the strength of the English heights, he still found himself always remembering that there lay no ground in their rear upon which the English, if thence forced back, could well make a second stand. . . . . Governed much by this aspect of the question, and being of such temperament as to become quickly heated in battle by his inborn passion for fighting, he inclined to dispute with the enemy for every step of ground, and so to keep the strife raging, however unequally, on ground more or less in advance of his own heights. . . . . Plainly, to adopt this course of action, and to carry it to the extent of leaving no sufficient troops in reserve for the defence of the heights, would be to entrust great issues to the free-will and personal prowess of small groups or knots of men, instead of coherent battalions. And in weighing the value of the plan it was to be remembered that . . . . there were no means by which the needed supply of cartridges could be quickly pushed forward to the extreme front, and dealt out to numbers of men whilst scattered and fighting in cover." In pursuance of his plan, the pickets were not only allowed obstinately to contest every foot of ground, but were constantly being fed by small bodies, the largest of which seldom exceeded 200 men, and soon only a few companies of the 47th and 55th were left for the defence of Pennefather's main position. Sir Percy Herbert, who was assistant quartermaster general of the Second Division, estimates the number thus left at 500 men. Once committed to the sending of his men to the front by detachments, General Pennefather—considering that the fight was to a great extent carried on in brushwood—lost all control over his division. Each wing or company acted under the influence of its own immediate leader, and the only common bond of action was the determination to resist as long as possible, and to resume the offensive whenever the slightest opportunities offered. Even companies in this sort of combat were broken up, and men of all regiments became intermingled, and obeyed the orders of the nearest officer or sergeant. The Russians had meanwhile brought overwhelming forces to bear on Rowlands' picket, and driving it back gained the summit of Shell-hill. There they posted their artillery, which at once opened a heavy fire on the camp of the Second Division, with a view to checking any reserves which might happen to be in rear of the English right. Soimonoff had intended to remain in position till the arrival of Pauloff's troops. An incident occurred which changed his resolve. Major Thornton Grant, with a wing of the 49th, meeting a regiment reconnoitring column on the left front of Pennefather's position fired a volley, charged, and drove the Russians through their guns, even taking some prisoners. Furious at this daring blow, Soimonoff determined to continue his attack without waiting for Paouloff. Advancing by his right with 9,000 men, and keeping a little to his right of the crest of the ridge, he seemed about to strike at the enemy's left. One battalion, however, strayed off towards the east. This stray battalion was perceived by 6 000 of Pauloff's men, who had ascended from the Tchernaya valley, and both these bodies began to move against Pennefather's right and centre. Five of the battalions composing this force seized an open battery unfurnished with guns or banquette, which is known under the name of the Sand-bag Battery. This battery, ten feet high, stands nearly at end of a spur projecting into the valley of the Tchernaya, and really lying altogether off the true field of combat. It was destined, however, to be the scene of much furious and useless fighting. On the right of these five battalions the other four battalions now formed, thus constituting a line oblique to the main British position. Besides the troops thus engaged on opposite flanks, and backed by the fire of the batteries on Shell-hill, there were 10,000 infantry in rear of the guns as a reserve. The rest of the Pauloff's men were also coming up. We must now turn to the condition of Pennefather. As soon as the heavy firing commenced, Lord Raglan hastened to his lieutenant's side, dispatching at the same time reinforcements. He did not, however, take the conduct of the fight out of the latter's hands, but contented himself with ordering up two 18-pounder guns from the siege train, and then calmly watched the course of events. The only succours which reached Pennefather early in the morning were Townshend's battery, 390 of the 88th, and 259 men of the 77th from the Light Division. The latter arrived in the nick of time. The 88th, which arrived a little earlier than the 77th, had just been driven back in some confusion, three guns of Townshend's batteries had been surprised in the thick underwood, and after an heroic resistance on the part of Lieutenant Miller, who commanded, the half battery and his men had been captured. A still greater peril menaced Pennefather from the Careening Ravine. Climbing up, and with its head already past the left flank of the 77th, came the Russian column. The 77th were completely outflanked, and the foremost files of the enemy would in another few minutes have been in the Second Division camp. General Buller, commanding the brigade to which the 77th belonged, sent his aide-de-camp, the Hon. Hugh Clifford, to order the regiment to charge, for he only saw the enemy in his front. Clifford, on reaching the left of the 77th, saw that it was already overlapped by the Russians, and with a promptness and daring beyond all praise, called out to the nearest men to charge with him. The Russians cramped by the ground, were moving in a long column with a narrow front. Setting spurs to his horse this young officer dashed at the enemy, and, together with the score or so of men who heard his appeal cut right through them, thus serving as it were the head from the trunk. The men intercepted surrendered, and of the remainder the foremost surging down the ravine cast their comrades into a confusion which was soon irremediable. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar being on picket at the other side of the ravine with a company of the grenadiers, perceiving a column advancing by the Careening Ravine, opened a heavy fire on its flank, and this and Clifford's heroic attack so cowed the detachment that it at once retreated. Thus was a great danger averted by two subalterns. Unconnected and desperate fighting had been taking place, and was continued along the whole front. Sometimes one side, sometimes the other, gained ground, but the Russians persisted in fighting in dense order, which was, moreover, confused by the thickness of the bushes. Our men, steady, and fighting as skirmishers or in lines of wings and companies, proved to much for their foe, and at half-past seven Soimonoff himself was mortally wounded, and the 20 battalions, amounting to about 15,000 men which had advanced towards Pennefather's position, were utterly defeated and disposed of by rather more than the 1,500 fasting Englishmen who took an active part in the fight. Mr. Kinglake says "this discomfiture of the 20 battalions who actively engaged in the attack was not a mere repulse, but, so far as concerned those troops, an absolute and final defeat, which removed them from the field of battle and ended their part in the day's fighting." Their losses had indeed been appalling. The Catherinburg regiment, in addition to a terrible slaughter of men, lost all four battalion commanders, and two-thirds of its other officers. Two battalions of the Kolwansk regiment went into action 1,400 strong; at the close of the first period they were under the command of a captain, and could only muster 200 men between them. The Russians, such was the nature of the combat and the amount of carnage, thought that they had been numerically overmatched—"the combatants stood shrouded in mist, and it seems that the great bulk of the Russians officers never knew the conditions under which they fought. They imagined that their forces had been sacrificed for want of sufficient numbers."

The second period embraces the time between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m. Pauloff, with 10 000 fresh troops and 97 guns, had come up, and though Pauloff's men were wearied with their long march, Dannenberg determined that they, not the 16 battalions which had hitherto acted as reserves, should carry out the renewed attack which he contemplated. This time he intended, under cover of the 90 guns, placed on Shell hill and on its right, to assail, not only the centre, but also the right. The Sand-bag Battery had been captured by the 41st and it, as a preliminary measure, he ordered to be pushed back. General Adams commanded them in person, and had been joined by three companies of the 49th, bringing up his force to a total of 700 men. Feeling too weak to resist the large masses moving against them, he sent his brigade major, Captain (now General) Armstrong, for support. The latter found the Duke of Cambridge with the Grenadiers and Fusiliers, on the right of the Home Ridge, and his Royal Highness at once promised to advance in support. Meanwhile Adams was hard pressed both in front and on his left flank by about 4,000 adversaries who, indeed, threatened to cut him off altogether. Driven out of the battery, Adams, fighting stubbornly and losing heavily, was gradually forced back to the English Heights, where three guns, under Captain Hamley checked his assailants. The Guards advancing the Grenadiers made for the Sand-bag Battery in line, having previously changed front to the east. When they saw the enemy tried to open fire, but their wetted rifles would not go off. Betaking themselves, however, to the bayonet, the enemy did not not await their rush, but falling back took refuge under the brow of the spur, where they were protected from fire, and the Grenadiers were prudently restrained from pursuing them. Again and again the Russians returned to the charge but always with the same result. Walker, with the Scots Fusilier Guards, not having changed his front no longer had the Grenadiers between him and the enemy. Seeing the enemy advancing in large numbers, so as to cut off the troops on the Sand-bag Battery spur, he led straight on at them, and was going to open fire when the duke, not seeing Walker's object, shouted at him, "Where the devil are you going to, sir? Form on the left of the Grenadiers" So vehement was he that Walker could offer no explanation, and he proceeded to obey the order. Five minutes later Bentinck, the brigadier, perceiving the danger, sent Walker back to his original position. The enemy were now within 50 yards of the latter, but a volley and a charge delivered by the valiant Fusiliers, nobly led by their chivalrous colonel, sent the Russians reeling back in haste, without waiting to cross bayonets with their formidable antagonists. The Fusiliers being recalled formed on the left of the Grenadiers, the latter still facing east and the Fusiliers north, both apparently a little distance in rear of the battery. It would be tedious to follow the Guards in their repeated struggles to keep the enemy from obtaining possession of the battery, to which, unfortunately, a fictitious value was attached. Let us now note what the general progress of the fight was. The Duke of Cambridge rode to the rear to obtain reinforcements, and received a wing of Cathcart's rifles and a wing of the 95th, which were unfortunately brought up to feed the fight near the Sand-bag Battery instead of being employed to cover the unprotected left flank of the Guards. Two French battalions, one of the 6th of the Line and another of the 7th Legion, were by this time standing in rear of the English heights, but neither the duke's nor Pennefather's entreaties could induce them to advance without an order from their brigadier, who had not yet come up. The duke was therefore compelled to return to the Guards without as much succour as he had hoped to bring his two overmatched battalions. Here we must break off for the present.

THIRD NOTICE.

We mentioned yesterday that the Duke of Cambridge had returned to where his Guardsmen were gallantly and successfully resisting persevering attacks by enormous bodies of Russians on the Sand-bag Battery spur. He had not obtained as many reinforcements as he desired, and those who came up were employed in maintaining the fight against the assailants of the Sand-bag Battery instead of closing the gap between the duke's left and the British troops fighting on the right front of the main position. The force at the disposal of the duke was constituted and disposed as follows:—On the right stood a portion of Croftno's wing of the 20th, next to these came successively the Coldstreams (who had just come up), the Grenadiers, and the Fusiliers. Horsford's wing of the Rifles took post a little to the left front of the Fusiliers. Part of the wing of the 95th and of Crofton's men aided in the direct defence of the Sand-bag Battery, and the remainder of the 95th wing broken up into small bodies, moved hither and thither as occasion demanded. Altogether, including the Coldstreams, about 814 fresh men had been brought up. The original strength of the Grenadiars and Fusiliers had amounted to no more than 757, for several of their companies were absent on picket. Opposed to these were about 7,000 Russians. It may here be mentioned in justice to the Duke of Cambridge that he had ordered the wings of the 20th and the 95th to form on the left on the Guards, between the left of the Guards and the Second Division. The Sand bag Battery, however, was a magnet which drew all neighbouring troops towards it. Moreover, though the duke ordered the two wings in question to form on his left, he evidently intended that they should be in contact with his main body, and had no idea that the gap between the left of the Fusiliers and the advanced bodies of the Second Division was so great. Horsford, apparently, in the exercise of his own discretion, kept somewhat clear, as we have said, of the surging fight on the spur, and watched St. Clement's Gorge, a ravine which bounds the Sand-bag spur on its proper left. Fierce was the struggle around the battery; attack after attack was made by the Russians, each time to be repulsed. Occasionally the Russians would gain partial possession of the battery, but were quickly driven out by daring charges of small bodies of men. Sometimes, too, the British, furious at finding that the Russians were gathered in numbers close in front of the battery, and finding that from the height of the parapet the defenders could only fire through the embrasures or over the low shoulders of the work a sortie by some daring officer, followed by one or two men, would be attempted. We have not space to record all these heroic episodes in the strgugle interesting and exciting as they are, but one we must briefly describe. Burnaby, of the Grenadiers, finding the Russians pressing on the right shoulders of the work, struck down a man who was mounting the parapet with his sword, and called on his men to charge. Followed by a soldier, named Bancroft, and five or six other brave men, Burnaby dashed at the Russians, and immediately came into collision with a tall officer, who sprang at him, sword in hand. Burnaby parried, "and before his assailant could again raise the arm, brought him down by a cut so delivered on the side of the head that the tall leader fell, and died at once without a groan." Burnaby, followed by his half-dozen Grenadiers, continued his onset, and the Russians, surprised and dismayed, fell back at first in confusion. Joined at this time by Sir Charles Russell, and followed by Anthony Palmer, by Kinloch, Robert Lindsay, and a few non-commissioned officers and men of the Guards, the whole fought their way singly or in little knots through the masses of the enemy. "Bancroft following his captain, was immediately attacked by several assailants, of whom he killed one by a bayonet-thrust in the chest; but the next instant he was so grievously wounded by a Russian bayonet tearing through his jaw and the cage of his teeth as to be made to stagger back a few paces before he recommenced his exploits. . . . He had not been quelled; for although, as we have seen, he staggered back a few paces, when grievously wounded by a second assailant, he still kept his eye on the man, and presently shot him dead. His third assailant he killed by running him through. A fourth and a fifth assailant then set upon Bancroft at the same moment, and one of them bayoneting him in the right side, he fell; but at the next moment he was again on his feet driving, his bayonet through one of the two last assailants. The Russian thus pierced fell to the ground, but without being killed or subdued; and by clutching, it seems, at Bancroft's legs, he strove to hamper him in his hand-to-hand struggle with the other assailant. Bancroft—fighting for his life with one upstanding antagonist, and clutched at the same time round his legs by the one who had fallen—could only repress the fierce energy of the man on the ground by stunning him with kicks on the head. Curiously—and one welcomes the sentiment even if it be wrongly applied—the sight of the kicks given to a man on the ground brought out, in the midst of the combat, an Englishman's idea of fair play; for, though Bancroft was but one defending his life against two, Serjeant Alger called out to him from a spot some way off, and forbade him to kick the man that was down. It is believed certain that "by fire, by steel, and by the sole of his boot, Bancroft killed altogether five men." When such men fought in the ranks of the British army no wonder that the vast hosts of the Czar were defeated on that 5th November. The sight of the isolated combats taking place near the Sand-bag Battery inflamed the remainder of the troops, and, breaking through all restraint, they heaved down on the mass of Russians and bore them furiously down the hill. The duke tried by voice and gesture to keep as many men as possible on the high ground. He prevailed, however, on but few men to remain. Let us now see what was going on towards the extreme right. Cathcart having generously parted with all his troops to strengthen threatened points, found himself at one time without any of his division on a spur overlooking the Tchernaya, and to the right rear of the duke. Soon, General Torrens brought up 400 men of the 46th and 68th. Lord Raglan seeing the danger to which the Duke was exposed on his left, sent General Airey to Sir George to desire the latter to fill up with the 400 men above mentioned, the gap between the duke and the troops fighting towards the north. Sir George seeing an attempt made to turn the duke's right determined to descend from the plateau into the valley beneath and clear the exposed flank. Pennefather and the duke both sought to dissuade him, but in vain, and Cathcart had already opened fire as a preliminary to an advance. At this moment Airey came up and delivered Lord Raglan's order. Sir George had long been under the impression that both Sir George Brown and General Airey were in the habit of acting in Lord Raglan's name without his authority. Mr Kinglake thinks, moreover, that the influence of the dormant commission had not passed away. He, however, offered no remonstrance, but Airey had scarcely left when—with what motives will never be known—he resumed his intention of leaving the hill-top, and ordered Torrens to attack. 'He little knew that he was turning his back on a column of Russians then already engaged in their march across the slopes of Mount Head, and preparing to take his place on the crest he had fatally left. By his movement he hooked on, as it were, to the fight on the Sand-bag Battery spur. Advancing with dash, Cathcart's 400 men soon sent the enemy flying before them, when suddenly, in the full flush of success, came a volley from the rear. At first he imagined that it came from our own men, but was speedily undeceived. On the spot which he had just quitted was a Russian battalion, which, marching past the duke's left barred both his and Cathcart's return to the English heights. Sending Colonel Windham to recall the advanced troops, Cathcart, with his staff and about 50 men of the 20th, moved upwards against the enemy, 700 or 800 strong. Struggling up the incline through brushwood, this band of heroes sprang fiercely at the Russian column. The left of the latter gave way; the right half stood more firmly, and swallowed up their immediate opponents. Engulphed as they were in the mass the twenty men or so fought furiously, and it is asserted by the enemy that some actually cut their way through. A few had neither been slain nor had cut their way through. These gathered under the edge of the hill at only a few yards' distance from the column, and, being without ammunition, remained helpless. Soon Cathcart fell; Colonel Charles Seymour, says Mr. Kinglake, was killed by his side, but he does not mention the prevalent report that the chivalrous Seymour met his death while defending his chief's body. The duke's position was now in the highest degree critical. In his rear was the battalion which had just slain Cathcart; rapidly approaching to pass his left were two other battlions. With him there were but 100 men of the Grenadiers, the rest of his force being dispersed in pursuit of the enemy in front. Some ten or fifteen stragglers were coming up, but with this exception the only succour at hand was such as might be given by Burnaby, who, with about 20 or 30 men, was returning from his charge. There was no time to be lost; the duke and his men faced about, and moved resolutely to the rear. The battalion on the hill moved towards them, but to keep to their own line of retreat inclined to the left; our people did the same, and, upon the whole, it resulted that the task of our troops was at some points to scrape their way past; at others to cut their way through the thick belt of Russians which sought to destroy them. The colours of the Grenadiers, with a small knot of men around them had not only the battalion on the hill in their front, but the two battalions before mentioned coming up rapidly in their rear. Burnaby, who have not yet caught up his comrades determined to devote himself and his band to save the colours. With about 20 men, including a serjeant of the line, he charged the nearest of the pursuing columns. Some of them, amongst the number Burnaby, succeeded in hewing a way into the ranks, and greatly hampered the Russians; others were pressed on one side or slain, either inside or outside the column. Burnaby used his sword with effect, but slipped and fell just as the column was attempting to deploy. He and a few of his companions thus found themselves in rear of the Russians. They were rescued by a charge of the battalian of the 6th of the Line which Bourbaki had at length sent forward. The rest of the brigade of Guards, though torn and broken up, eventually regained the crest of the hill. In front the fighting was well kept up by our men, but they were nearly all eventually driven back to home ridge, upon the outer slope of which some Russians for a moment established themselves. They were, however, soon driven back, and the Barrier on the main road was still held by our people."

The third period extends from 8-30 to 9-15 a. m., during which none but the most sanguine could have expected that the English would have avoided defeat. The 10,000 men of the attacking Russian battalions had suffered heavy losses, but were neither disheartened nor disorganised. Besides, there were 9,000 men in reserve who had not yet been engaged, and nearly 100 guns were posted on Shell-hill. The allies had available, including 1,600 French infantry, about 5,000 men and 48 guns. Dannenberg resolved to renew the attack, and this time to strike more directly at Home Ridge. Some columns poured down from Shell-hill, but it is believed that these were shunted off by the fire of our guns, and turned up eventually near the Barrier on the right front of our position. The main attack was made by two masses, one in rear of the other, each consisting of two battalions. In front and on the flanks of these were numerous company columns of skirmishers thrown out in advance. The force advancing against Home Ridge are estimated a[illegible] oppose them the English had at the thre[illegible] about 2,000 men, supported by some 90 Fr[illegible] the 2,000 Englishmen about 600 were fighti[illegible] small bodies in advance; 600 men [illegible] drawn up on the left of the Home Ridg[illegible] remaining men were placed almost enti[illegible] flanks, thus leaving the centre of the R[illegible] denuded of defenders. Up came the Russi[illegible]markable steadiness, and struck at the le[illegible] Home Ridge. There they came by surprise, under cover of the underwood, on the left half of Turner's battery, and after an heroic resistance, in which Serjeant Henry received twelve bayonet wounds, they captured three guns. Three minutes after a stray body of 60 Zouaves recaptured them after a dashing charge. Soon the enemy, unseen till close by, swept over the crest more to the right, and as they looked they could see nothing before them but a battalion of the French 7th Leger. The Russians halted a moment, then moved hesitatingly on. The French had formed in line and began to advance. Shortly they began to falter. An English staff officer's spirit-stirring remonstrances induced them to resume their march. At this moment the English officer was wounded, and forced to quit the field. Then the battalion broke and fell back. Egerton, with his wing of the 77th, happened to come by at this time, and one of his captains indignantly seized by the collar a French officer whom he saw retiring. All remonstrances were vain, and the French halted not till they reached Pennefather's camp. Lord Raglan now for once "suffered his countenance to disclose the vexation he felt, and even uttered an exclamation of astonishment and annoyance." The Russians, though suffering severely from the fire of their own guns, advanced down the ridge towards the camp. Soon they would be seen by Gortschakoff, when he would come to their aid. Suddenly the detachment of the 55th, on the right, which had been driven back on the right, charged and drove off their opponents, while, on the left, Egerton with the 7th Leger, who had quickly allied in columns on his right rear, advanced up the slope. The Russians, already tormented by the fire of their own artillery, fell back and cleared the ridge. These Russians had, however, been the advanced parties, the main columns were yet to come. To meet this danger Pennefather had on the centre of the ridge only 1,000 French, and some 450 British. Now comes a most interesting account of the struggle for the ridge, but we must refer the reader to the book itself. It is sufficient to say that the French 7th Leger hesitated and faltered, notwithstanding the gallantry of their own officers, and the encouraging words of Pennefather and his staff. If they gave way everything was lost, for there were only 200 men in support.

Suddenly the 2,000 men of the Russian leading column, while on the point of charging to complete their success, stopped short. The French officers seized the opportunity to rally their men. Pennefather started a cheer, and the whole force English and French mixed together, rushed after the Russians, who were already retreating. The cause of the hesitation and retreating of the latter was that Colonel Daubeny, with some thirty of the 55th, finding himself on the flank of the 2d battalion of the column engaged in forcing the ridge, performed one of the most remarkable feats of the day. Dashing at the 2nd battalion, he tore his way into the mass, some 600 strong, and with many of his followers appeared, after a sharp "bully," on the other flank. The tumult of this fight, coming up from the rear and signifying no one knew what, paralysed the action of the leading battalion. Probably Daubeny saved the battle of Inkermann. An attack by another body of Russians was also worsted, and the crisis of the battle had in reality passed away with the close of the third period. Still the Russians were, though retreating, no way disorganised, and the French reinforcements under Bosquet had not yet arrived. Time was, however, required before the Russians could again reach the Home Ridge, and troops once beaten generally show diminished spirit on a second attack. About this time also the two 18-pounders, which Lord Raglan had sent for, arrived, and in time gained an ascendancy over the lighter Russian guns. The French also opened fire with some heavy guns. At ten a.m. ended the fourth, or, as it may be termed, the turning period. Bourbaki, learning that the battalion of the 6th of the line, was pressed, pushed forward some 450 Chasseurs to their assistance, sending them against the Sand-bag Battery. With the Russians holding this, the Chasseurs, aided by a detachment of the 20th, carried on a fierce combat for some time, without making any impression, and at length drew off to their right. About this time D'Autemarre brought up a battalion of Zouaves, another of Indigenes, or natives, and a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The latter were followed by the 200 sabres which formed the remnants of the British Light Brigade. Like every one else, Bosquet seemed attracted by the Sand-bag Battery, and towards it and the spur on its left sent the Zouaves and Indigenes. Attacked in flank they lost a gun, and were forced to retire behind the fore ridge. The retreat induced Bourbaki, with his two battalions, to fall back behind the Home Ridge. To cover Bosquet's retreat Canrobert brought forward the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but a shell bursting in front of them sent them off the field. The French now became nervous, and began to despair of victory. Three fresh battalions coming up, however, Bosquet placing these in support, led forward once more his two defeated battalions, who, accompanied by a small body of British Guardsmen, drove the Russians before them, and pursued them even into the valley, and drove them completely off the field. It was now eleven a.m., and the hour fixed by Mr. Kinglake as the commencement of the sixth period. Fresh troops having come up Canrobert now had at his disposal between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry. Lord Raglan was anxious to advance, but the French general did not share his colleague's daring spirit. Fortunately, Lord West seeing Lieutenant Acton with some 50 or 60 of the 77th about half way between Home Ridge and Shell hill, told him to join two other companies not far off, and to advance on a Russian battery. The order was obeyed, and the battery forced to retreat. Other small bodies began to push to the front, and the 18-pounders were causing terrible carnage. Dannenberg about one p m. gave the order for retreat, his reason being "the murderous fire of artillery." Thus virtually ended the battle. The retreat was effected deliberately, and in good order. Canrobert would not pursue with vigour, and Lord Raglan could not. Thus what might have been converted into something very like a route was merely a retrograde movement after failure to accomplish a particular object. The loss of the Russians was 10,729; that of the English was 2,357 killed and wounded, besides a few prisoners; that of the French 927. The battle has been called a soldiers' battle, but this, as will be seen from Mr. Kinglake's clear and detailed narrative, is a mistake. It certainly was not a generals' battle, for our generals voluntarily abdicated their positions, and conducted themselves as if they were merely majors, or at most colonels. In truth, once sent into action every body of men got out of the hands of the generals and obeyed simply the impulse of the senior officer on the spot. The battle was therefore really a regimental officers' battle. Another delusion is that it was won by the Minie rifle. As a matter of fact, a large proportion of the troops were armed with old Brown Bess, and did great execution, too, with that much-despised weapon. As to the result of the day, it ought to have been a splendid victory for the Russians. The conceptions were good, the officers and troops brave, but apparently no one on the enemy's side knew how to seize an advantage or improve a success. Gortshakoff, too, ought to have been hurled against the heights when the Russians had made their way to the foot of Home Ridge. As it was, he merely made demonstrations which could did deceive no one.

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.
THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.
AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	395	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1 35,000
Bombay	12,08,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	45,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,0 0

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely inves ed.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims. *They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.*

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £[illegible]0,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348 314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co,
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £987,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGE.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is inlaid in ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY: Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS

(without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AB. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SHACKLETON & Co., EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED

at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.......... D. S. KEMP & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
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